The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 9. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 21, 1897. NO. 17

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
SCHEDULE IN EFFECT MAY 17, 1897.

	P.M.	Night.	A.M	A.M.	A.M.	P.M*
New York....	8.00	12.15	.....	.....	9.00	2.00
Philadelphia.	11.20	4.30	7.00	8.30	12.25	4.35
Washington ...	10.40	.....	.....	.....	10.50	.....
Baltimore	11.40	4.50	.....	.....	11.45	.....

	D'ly A.M	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. P. M.	Dly P.M.
Harrisburg.....	3.10	8.00	10.55	11.45	3.50	5.00
Rockville		8.12	11.07	.....	.....	5.13
Marysville.....	3.24	8.17	11.10	.....	.....	5.18
Duncannon.....	3.38	8.35	11.24	.....	4.15	5.34
Newport	3.59	9.05	11.44	.....	4.35	6.02
Millerstown.		9.15	11.53	.....	.....	6.11
Thompsontown		9.26	12.01	.....	.....	6.21
Port Royal.....	4.31	9.44	12.14	.....	.....	6.38
Mifflin	4.37	9.50	12.18	12.57	5,07	6.43
Lewistown Jc.	4.58	10.13	12.37	1.13	5.27	7.07
McVeytown....	5.20	10.38	12.57	.....	.....	7,30
N. Hamilton...	5.38	11.00	1.12	.....	.....	7.50
Mount Union...	5.42	11.06	1.17	.....	6.08	7.56
Mapleton.	5.49	11.13	1.22	.....	.....	8.02
Huntingdon, ...	6.08	11.32	1.37	2.06	6.27	8.20
Petersburg	6 21	11.47	1.50	.....	.....	8.33
Birmingham ...	6.48	12.13	2 14	.....	h	8.56
Tyrone.	6.55	12.20	2.20	2.45	7.04	9.02
Bellwood.....	7.18	12.41	2.37	.....	7.23	9.20
Altoona.....	7.40	1.00	2.55	3.15	7.40	9.35
Pittsburg.....	12.10	5.50	7.00	7.00	11.30	2.00
	P M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M

Harrisburg 10.20, Rockville 10.31, Marysville 10.34, Duncannon 10,47, Newport 11.16, Millerstown 11.14, Mifflin 11.40, Lewistown Junction 11.58, p. m. Huntingdon 12.55, Tyrone 1.32, Altoona 2 00, Pittsburg 5.30 a. m.

"h" stops to let off passengers from points east or south of Harrisburg.

	*D'ly A.M.	D'ly. A. M.	D'ly. A. M.	Dly P.M.	D'ly. P. M.	D'ly. P. M.
Pittsburg.....	.....	8.00			1.00	4.30
Altoona.....	7.15	11.40	2.10	6.05	9.05	
Bellwood.....	7.30	11.52	2.25	6.20	9.19	
Tyrone	7.48	12.03	2.43	6.37	9.33	
Birmingham	7.53	g	2.48	6.42		
Petersburg	8.17		3.13	7.06		
Huntingdon....	5.30	8.30	12.35	3.28	7.20	10.12
Mapleton.	5.44	8.47		3.45	7.35	
Mt. Union.....	5.50	8.53		3.52	7.41	10.32
N. Hamilton ...	5.55	8.58		3.58	7.46	
McVeytown....	6.12	9.15		4.20	8.04	
Lewiston Jc....	6.32	9.35	1.33	4.45	8.26	11.16
Mifflin.....	6.51	9.55	1.50	5.10	8.47	11.37
Port Royal.....	6.56	9.59		5.15	8.52	
Thompsontown	7.12	10.14		5.33	9.07	
Millerstown. ...	7.21	10.22		5.43	9.16	
Newport.....	7.30	10.32		5.54	9.26	
Duncannon.....	7.57	10.54		6.23	9.50	
Marysville	8.14	11.07		6.41	10.04	
Rockville.	8.18	11.12		6.47	10.08	
Harrisburg.....	8.30	11.25	3.10	7.00	10.20	1.00

Pittsburg 3.30, Altoona 6.50, Tyrone 7.12, Huntingdon 7.44, Harrisburg 10.00 A. M. daily.

	P.M.	P. M.	P. M.	P.M	P.M.	A.M.	A.M
Baltimore.....	12.20	*3.10	6.15	*10.40			
Washington..	1.25	*4.10					
Phila.....12.17	12.17	*3.00	6.23	11.15	4.30	4.30	
New York 2.43	2.33	*5.53	9.23	3.53	7.33	7.33	

Additional trains are run as under:—

Leave Pittsburg 8.10 P. M. daily, Altoona 12.01 A. M., Huntingdon 12.58 A. M.; arrive Harrisburg 3.30 A. M., Philadelphia 6,52 A. M.

Leave Pittsburg 7.30 A. M. daily, Altoona 11.05 A. M., Tyrone 11.30 A. M., Huntingdon 12.03 P. M., Lewistown Junction 1.02 p. m., Newport 1.53 p. m.; arrive Harrisburg 2.40 p. m., Philadelphia 5.47 p. m., New York 8.23 p.m., Baltimore 6,00 p.m., Washington 7.15p.m.

Leave Altoona 10.50 p. m. and arrive Huntingdon 11.55 p. m., stopping at all intermediate stations.

*Week-days only. "g" stops to let off passengers from Pittsburg only.

Connecting trains leave as follows:

At Lewistown Junction.—For Sunbury 7.30 A. M. and 3.15 P. M. week days.

For Milroy 6.35, 10,20 A. M. and 3.10 p. M. week days.

At Huntingdon—For Bedford and Cumberland 8.35 A. M. and 6.35 P. M. week days. Bedford only 8.00 A. M. Sundays.

At Tyrone—For Clearfield and Curwensville 8.20 A. M., 3.15 and 7.20 P. M. week days.

For Bellefonte and Lock Haven 8.10 A. M., 12.30 and 7.15 P. M. week days.

For Scotia 7.50 A.M. and 2.55 P.M. week days.

For further information apply to ticket agents, or Thomas E. Watt, Passenger Agent, Western Division, Corner Fifth Avenue, and Smithfield Street, Pittsburg.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.
Schedule in effect Nov. 16. 1896.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Mail, No. 3.	NORTH. Mixed, No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 6.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 8.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 12	8 38	6 20	Robertsdale	11 39	6 39	2 02
1 24	8 50	6 32	Cook's	11 24	6 27	1 49
1 36	9 02	6 44	Cole's	11 09	6 15	1 26
2 04	9 28	7 10	Saltillo	10 39	5 35	12 57
2 12	9 36	7 17	Three Springs	10 30	5 28	12 50
2 24	9 48	7 29	*Beersville	10 15	5 16	12 38
2 39	10 03	7 43	Rockhill	9 53	4 54	12 13
2 55	10 18	8 00	Shirley	9 38	4 39	11 58
3 05	10 26	8 08	*Augh. Mills	9 30	4 31	11 50
3 26	10 46	8 28	Mount Union	9 15	4 16	11 30
p. m.	a. m.	a.m		a. m.	p. m.	a. m.

No. 9 leaves Robertsdale 7.22, a. m., Cooks 7.34, Coles 7.46, Saltillo 8.14, Three Springs 8.22, Beersville 8.34, arrives at Rockhill 8.49.

No. 7 leaves Robertsdale 5.03 p. m., Cooks 5. 13, Coles 5.25, Saltillo 5.45, Three Spring 5.53, Beersville 6.05, arrives at Rockhill 6.20.

No. 4 leaves Rockhill 6.30 a. m., Beersville 6.42, Three Springs 6.54, Saltillo 7.01, Coles 7.36, Cooks 7.58, arrives at Robertsdale 8.10.

No. 10 leaves Rockhill 5.30 a. m., Beersville 5.42, Three Springs 5.54, Saltillo 6.01, Coles 6.44, Cooks 6.54, arrives at Robertsdale 7.04.

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 14	WEST. No. 12	STATIONS.	EAST No. 11	EAST No. 13
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
6 00	9 55	L Rockhill A	9 00	5 05
5 53	9 48	*Blacklog	9 07	5 12
5 45	9 40	*Cedar Rock	9 15	5 20
5 41	9 36	*Locke Vall'y	9 19	5 24
5 35	9 30	*Shade Gap Stair A Goshorn L	9 25	5 30

All trains run daily except Sunday.
* Flag stations. A. W. GREENWOOD, Superintendent.

Anarchy and Its Changes of Base.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

The mass meeting, if the term mass may be applied to a mere handful, which was held on the historic Haymarket square, Chicago, Sunday afternoon, was a very significant gathering, albeit its significance was of the purely negative sort. It really deserves much more general attention than it is likely to get. Wherever, either in this country or in Europe, there is or has been fear of anarchy, this evidence of its decline should be especially noted.

If the survivors of and sympathizers with the outbreak of anarchy which occurred in this city May 4, 1886, had set to work to get up a demonstration of the fact that the spirit of that outbreak is no longer a factor and force they could not have done better. The call had been widely circulated, and the day was perfect. Had the excessive heat been still upon us, or had there been threats of rain, the weather might have served as excuse for the utter nothingness, almost, of the audience. Any strolling fakir or street corner spouter on politics or religion could get up a larger crowd in so populous a locality. And the few who were there showed no enthusiasm. They were mere strolling waifs, apparently, who happened along. It is doubtful if there would have been a meeting at all if a Socialist present had not taken it upon himself to act as volunteer chairman, and in doing so he was at special pains to disavow anything like anarchy. Socialism and anarchism are often confused, because they both spring from discontent with the existing order of things, but they are radically unlike, sharply contrasting in fact. This Socialist, a Mr. Adams, was followed by several mild speakers, some of them Socialists like himself, and none of them advocates of violence. There were no such speeches as Fielding, Spies, Parsons, and their red-hot associates used to make. The only approach to it was an anonymous circular, purporting to be printed thousands of miles away. There is really nothing left of the original Haymarket electric storm of eleven years ago. In place of thunder and lightning there were sunbeams.

It is not to be inferred, however, from the contrast between these two Haymarket meetings that the demon of anarchy has been exorcised from Chicago. The original Anarchists appealed to the working class, to the wage earners, especially those who were fresh arrivals from Central Europe. But our latter-day Anarchists speak English without an accent, and their place of meeting is not in the open air, but in a large hall. The Harlanesque threats of violence are hardly if any less direct and incendiary than those of Fielding, Spies, and the rest.

This change of base on the part of anarchy presents a marked contrast from a society point of view. The typical Anarchist of to-day is fastidious in his tastes and aristocratic in his ambition. He would scorn to take the begrimed hand of toil. He wears good clothes and is a clubman. He has all the venom of the Anarchists of eleven years ago, but happily the people have no thought of acting upon the instigation. The warning of 1886 serves as a protection to the community. The spirit of anarchy may be voluble and volatile, but it is not at all likely to materialize in Chicago a second time.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 per year in advance.

Visiting the Old Home.

Pittsburg Times.

It is a great mistake for a man to neglect whatever opportunities he may have or can make to keep in touch with the home and friends of his childhood. Especially is this the case if he has not left his native heath until the years of his early manhood have been passed. Much has been said about the sad home-coming of the man who has been absent for many years without hearing news from home. He finds everything changed, the old landmarks have disappeared, the people he knew are dead, and nothing but strange scenes and strange faces confront him. No wonder his visit is a painful one, and that he goes away determined never to repeat it.

But the man who makes it a point to revisit his old home within reasonable periods, and meanwhile keeps himself in communication with his old friends there, has no such experience. He is, in fact, benefitted and refreshed by his visits, and comes away feeling better for having made them. If, as a wise man, he not only keeps up a correspondence with close personal friends, but takes a weekly home paper, the changes which occur will come to him gradually and almost as easily as if he had not moved his habitation. Instead of being confronted all at once, after a long series of years, with a grusome list of the dead whom he last knew and heard of in life, with the accompanying shock of the first knowledge of their fate, he will have noted each friend's departure as it occurred, often being prepared in advance for the event. Then the kindly remarks upon them by his letter correspondents and the quaint, sympathetic notices of the local papers serve to soothe the feelings of the exile from home, and reconcile him to the inevitable taking off of his friends and old-time acquaintances.

Again, it has been said that there are no friendships and associations quite so dear as those made in the spring-time of life, when romance abounds and contact with the cruel world has not made one hard and suspicious and chary of new associates. There is something connected with the atmosphere of the old home that mellows the feelings of the wanderer from it. When he meets in a strange city some one from the old town, he is very glad to see him, indeed, even though they may have had but a speaking acquaintance or been known only to each other by sight in the olden time. The frequent visit to the old home revives the fresh and healthful feelings of youth and lets one come back to business in his new location imbued with kindlier sentiments toward all mankind. Don't, therefore, admit of any slight or weighty excuse preventing your visiting the old home at least once a year if it is in the timber, and in the meanwhile keeping in touch with the old friends and associations therein through the medium of the local paper.

Old People.

Old people who require medicine to regulate the bowels and kidneys will find the true remedy in Electric Bitters. This medicine does not stimulate and contains no whiskey nor other intoxicant, but acts as a tonic and alterative. It acts mildly on the stomach and bowels, adding strength and giving tone to the organs, thereby aiding Nature in the performance of the functions. Electric Bitters is an excellent appetizer and aids digestion. Old People find it just exactly what they need. Price fifty cents and $1.00 per bottle at B. O'Connor & Sons.

Besieged by Suitors.

Mrs. Addie W. Buzzoll, of Clinton, Me., aged 34 years, has been married and divorced five times. In each case she has been the libellant. Her five former husbands are living, and most of them are neighbors of hers. She is now in possession of a large farm that, with the aid of a hired man, she tills. Mrs. Buzzoll is described thereabouts as a "very advanced type of an independent woman." She says frankly that when she finds a husband fails to come up to her ideas of industry, thrift and congeniality, she promptly sets him aside.

She says, too, that she is still looking for the right man to handle her farm and herself. A statement to this effect appeared in a local paper lately, and from that time the woman-farmer has been peculiarly besieged. From fifty miles in every direction suitors have flocked to her. One man was reputed to be worth $10,000, and he urged Mrs. Buzzoll to go with him. He had been divorced, and explained that after seventeen years of married life he had found his wife too "slack." Mrs. Buzzoll's neatness attracted him.

Other applicants had come in wagons, on foot and by train, and many were cranks who wanted to "take the job on trial and without pay," explaining that they would prove their ability to work a farm. Some suitors carried their wardrobe in valises and parcels; others came in light marching order.

Mrs. Buzzoll now ties her brindle watch-dog just outside the farmyard gate. If a man escapes the dog she lifts a shot gun and threatens to let daylight through the persistent suitor.

Up to date this much-wooed and often-won woman has driven off all suitors and has answered no letters.

Lake of Ink with Curative Power.

From the Morning Oregonian.

In the middle of the Cocopah hills, in Arizona, is what is known as the Lake of Ink. Though supplied by beautiful springs of clear water, the liquid of the lake is black and of an ink-like character. The temperature varies from 110° to 216°, according to the locality, and the water feels smooth and oily. According to the Indians, not only of the vicinity, but far away, the waters of the lake have strong medicinal qualities, though most white people would hesitate to adopt the mode of treatment prescribed. The invalid is buried up to his mouth in the hot volcanic mud for from twenty to thirty minutes. Then he is carried, covered with mud, to the edge of the lake, into which he is plunged for from fifteen to twenty minutes, after which he is rolled in a blanket and allowed to sweat on the hot, sulphurous sand or rock near by. The cures wrought are said to be wonderful.

Contribution Box on Wheels.

New York Tribune.

An electric contribution box is the latest Connecticut invention. The minister touches a button, and small silver cars, lined with velvet, visit each pew simultaneously, running on a slender rail back of each pew. Each car returns to a lockbox at the pew entrance, and the deacons collect the receipts after the service.

—You may hunt the world over and you will not find another medicine equal to Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy for bowel complaints. It is pleasant, safe and reliable. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

When Is She Like a Worm?

"Where are those golf shirts of mine?" demanded Mr. Griggs.

"Why, dear, I forgot to tell the laundryman to bring them home to-day," explained Mrs. Griggs. "But they'll be home to-morrow, sure."

"Humph! To-morrow! I want one to-day. Do you think I want to swelter in one of these starched strait jackets? Where's my summer suits? Did you have the girl crease the trousers and press out the coat?"

"N-no, I didn't think of it, dear, but I'll have it done to-day."

"That's it. Forgot that I'm alive. I suppose you want me to wear my winter suit all summer. There are my gloves unmended yet. I suppose you forgot them, too. Did you darn my socks for me?"

"No. I didn't know you had any that needed darning."

"And you forgot to find out. Is there anything you can remember?"

"I was busy cutting down a pair of my stockings for baby to wear to-day. Did you buy her any, as I asked?

"No. I didn't think of it."

"What meat did you order for dinner?"

"I havn't ordered it yet, but I will when I go down town."

"You know it is too late now. Here's that letter I gave you yesterday morning to mail. Did you forget it?"

"No. Carried it on purpose. Confound it! Why don't that water run?"

"Because you forgot to pay the bill after the last notice, and it has been turned off."

"Well, how am I to wash my face?"

"Do as I had to. Go up stairs and beg a pitcher of water from the people on the next flat."

Mr. Griggs grabbed his hat and rushed away down town without a handkerchief or keys to his office.—San Francisco *Post*.

NIAGARA FALLS.

Low Rate Excursion via Pennsylvania Railroad.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will run a series of ten-day excursions to Niagara Falls, leaving Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington on July 22, August 5 and 19, and September 4 and 16. An experienced tourist agent and chaperon accompany each excursion.

Excursion tickets, good for return passage on any regular train, exclusive of limited express trains, within ten days, will be sold at $10 from Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and all points on the Delaware Division; $9.70 from Lancaster; $8.60 from Altoona and Harrisburg; $8.25 from Wilkesbarre; $5.80 from Williamsport; and at proportionate rates from other points. A stop-over will be allowed at Buffalo, Rochester, and Watkins returning.

A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will be run with each excursion.

For further information apply to nearest ticket agent, or address Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

G. A. R. ENCAMPMENT, BUFFALO.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the National Encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic, at Buffalo, August 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on it system to Buffalo and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. These tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 21 to 23, and good to return not earlier than August 24 nor later than August 31, 1897. 2t

—"Last summer one of our grand children was sick with a severe bowel trouble," says Mrs. E. G. Gregory, of Frederickstown, Mo. "Our doctor's remedy had failed, then we tried Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy, which gave very speedy relief." For sale by J. G. Gillam.

—Wheat cutting completed.

DASIES AND CLOVER.

Little girl upon the street,
Laughing eyes and tripping feet,
With your hands all running over,
Daisy blooms and flowers of clover—
You to me a picture bring,
Of a long, long sunny Spring;
Waving woods and sunset skies,
Throng like dreams of Paradise.

Little girl, when coming days
Hold for you their memories—
When in womanhood's white land
You shall, happy, one day stand—
Keep your childish faiths as sweet
As the blossoms at your feet;
Tho' your hands no more run over
With the daisies and the clover.

Some day, little maiden fair,
With the wind-tossed sunny hair,
Shall you flush at love's sweet praises,
That are sweeter than the daisies?
Woman's hopes and woman's love,
Sweetness sent from heaven above—
With these shall your hands run over,
Dropping daisy blooms and clover.
—Lilian Whiting, in the Housewife.

FERN COTTAGE.

BY ANNA SHEILDS.

"And Fern Cottage is leased for two years to a widow lady, Mrs. Raynor. She brought good letters from New York, and supports herself by coloring fashion plates for a magazine there."

This was the last statement my lawyer made upon the long-winded recital of the state of my affairs, when I returned from a seven-years' absence, to take up my abode in my own home. He had by my directions renovated and put into good order the large, handsome house that was my inheritance from father, grandfather and great-grandfather, passing in each generation through a course of modernizing that still left the stately, old-fashioned walls and extensive grounds intact. We Hiltons were very fond of Hilton Place, and had ample means wherewith to maintain its beauty.

But beside my own home, I also possessed several houses in the village of Crawford and one cottage just at the boundary line of my garden, a pretty place that my mother had christened Fern Cottage, from the number of rare ferns that nestled in the little garden under fanciful miniature grottos and piles of rocks placed there.

I confess to a feeling of decided annoyance when I heard that this little gem of a country home had been leased to a workingwoman. It had been a summer resort for some of our own intimate friends, who preferred an independent home to the hospitalities of others, and it annoyed me to think of any one living there who would not preserve its dainty furniture and pretty surroundings with cultured taste. But I kept my opinion to myself, and, indeed, for many days, was so crowded with business calls that I quite forgot the matter.

It was after twilight, on a warm April evening, that, passing the cottage, I saw through open windows my new tenant. She was bending over a small table, apparently drawing, while the circle of light from a student lamp fell full upon her. I had fancied a vulgar, commonplace woman. This was what I saw:

A figure slender and graceful, with hands as white and perfect as if carved in marble. A face purely oval, colorless and fair, with regular features, and shaded by hair of midnight black. Twice, while I looked, she lifted her eyes, large, lustrous and dark, full of suppressed pain. A face that covered a heart full of bitter anguish, a brain sensitive and cultivated.

I am a physician, though I have practiced little, preferring to write for the use of younger students; but I love my profession and cannot quite keep its instincts quiet, when I study a new face. And all these instincts warned me that here was a woman burning a candle already flickering at both ends.

I had quite forgotten mine was not a strictly honorable position, thus spying on a solitary woman's privacy, when an eldery woman, seemingly an upper servant of better days, came into the room.

"Will you never cease your working?" she said, fretfully. "When the daylight is gone, and you cannot sort your colors, you take up that drawing that is ruining your eyes. Rest, child!"

Then the voice I knew must belong to that face, full, rich, melodious, but freighted with sadness, answered her:

"Rest! You know I cannot rest!"

"Play then! Do anything but strain your eyes any longer over that fine work."

The widow rose then, sweeping her heavy, black draperies across the room to the piano, where she played. Surely if this was recreation, it was a pitiful mockery. Wailing, minor music full of sobbing pain. Heavy chords melting into sad refrains. A master touch a rare power in the long, slender fingers only called out strains of heart-breaking pathos.

The old servant took out her knitting, seemingly satisfied to have driven her mistress from actual work, and the darkness fell around me, making still clearer the bright circle of light upon the table, and the soft, shadowy gloom of the corner where Mrs. Raynor, with her deep, sad eyes and breaking heart, poured out something of her pain in music.

A soft rain drove me home, but I mused long and deeply over my tenant. I called several times, and received courteous welcome, was entertained by strictly conventional conversation, heard the piano in some fashionable, showy music, and found the surface society of Mrs. Raynor, a gentle, refined lady, attractive and agreeable—no more.

I might have accepted this for the real woman, but I had a habit of lingering about my garden, as the drawing-room of Fern Cottage commanded no other view, my neighbor seldom closed the windows as the spring crept into summer. Paler, more shadowy, with added sadness in the great, dark eyes. Mrs. Raynor became almost ethereal as the warm weather stole something each day from her strength, and I was not surprised one morning to see old Susan coming hastily into hallway.

"Oh, Dr. Wilton," she said, "she has fainted over those horrid pictures! Will you come?"

I went at once, finding my patient prostrated at last, and gently submissive to all my commands but one, the most imperative.

"I must work," she said, "as long as I can hold a brush."

"But you will die," I said, bluntly, "if you do not take a few weeks of entire rest."

"Die!" she said, quietly, not as if there was any terror in the thought, but as if it was a new possibility in some problem of life. "No, I must not die yet!"

"Then you must obey me!" I answered. "I will send a carriage every afternoon, with a careful driver, and you must go with Susan for a drive. You must be outdoors as much as possible, excepting during the heat of the day, and then, if possible, sleep."

Her dreary smile confirmed my opinion that sleep was a rare visitor at her pillow, but she did not say so. Indeed, she made no complaint, evidently allowing my visits solely out of regard for Susan.

And to Susan I turned at last for council. She had come to my house for some medicine I had brought from Paris—an opiate not yet in use in this country. And I pointed to a seat, saying: "Susan, I am past sixty years old, crippled, as you see, seldom leaving my home except for foreign travel—no gossip. If you think you can trust me with Mrs. Raynor's secret trouble, I may be able to cure her."

The woman looked startled for a moment, and then, bursting into tears, said:

"Oh, sir, it's awful trouble, and we don't want it known about here!"

"I'll not betray you," I said gently.

"You see, sir, she is not a widow, after thinking herself one for four years! He, Mr. Raynor, sir, for she's never hid her name, is a bad man, a man who nearly killed her with his drinking and gambling and bad company. He spent all the money her father left her, he crippled her boy with a blow of his drunken fists, and then he left her poor and sick, and the boy all crushed. She worked day and night for the child, little Harold, and he grew to nine years old, but always crooked and puny. Then Mr. Raynor found us out, and he would have taken the child, he would, the fiend, because she loved it. So we stole Harold away in the night and sent him to Germany with a friend. I'm telling my story all wrong, sir. We heard Mr. Raynor was dead—heard it from his own brother, too, who believed it, and Miss Edna—Mrs. Raynor, I mean thought herself free, when she let Mr. Duchesne come to see her, and—ah, well, doctor, he was a true man; gentle, kind and loving, and so good to Harold. She thought she was a widow, and her heart was sore, so sore you can never guess, for she was one to take trouble hard—and what harm, if they loved each other? They would have been married if Mr. Raynor had not come back, pleased as Punch to find he could make a little more misery for his wife."

"But he is not living now?"

"Yes, he is, sir; the more's the pity! Mr. Duchesne is in Germany with Harold, and my poor dear is working her precious life away to pay for the baths for the boy, and to keep Mr. Raynor away. She pays him so much a month to leave her in peace."

"And this delicate woman supports a husband and child?" I said.

"Yes, sir, and lives upon the meanest of everything for the sake of being alone! It's awful, doctor, to think of those loving hearts, one in Germany, one fretting here, and a bad man between them. They won't even write to each other, but we hear from Harold how kind Mr. Duchesne is to him. It is like him to try to comfort her by being so good to her crippled boy!"

"It is a sad story," I said. "And I was too hasty in thinking I might help Mrs. Raynor if I knew it. We have no medicines, Susan, for such misery as this."

But yet I was glad to have heard the story. I sent books to the cottage, and I went over frequently, trying to win the heavy-hearted woman away from her own troubled thoughts, and amazed at her rare patience and courage. I had done but little in my efforts to restore her health, when Susan came hastily to summon me one heavy August day.

"Come, please," she urged. "He's there, hurt!"

"Who?" I asked.

"Mr. Raynor! He came cursing and swearing, because his money was not sent last month, and this morning he went over to Crawford and got drunk. He was coming home again, when he stumbled somehow and fell under a hay cart. He's badly hurt. I think the wheels went over his breast. I suppose, bad as he is, we'll have to nurse him."

And bad as he was, tyrant, tormentor and traitor, the new patient thus thrown upon my hands was nursed as tenderly as if he had been both loving and beloved. Out of her heavy despondency, throwing self aside, Mrs. Raynor developed her charitable, forgiving nature in the weeks of illness that followed her husband's injuries, fatal from the first. I believe she would have kept him in life if by any self-sacrifice it had been possible, but she could only make smoother the passage to the grave.

I had thought her own tenure of life but frail, but in her devotion she grew stronger. She gained sleep by actual physical exhaustion, and calmness by the consciousness of duty performed. Susan, by my advice, provided food that was nourishing in small quantities, and as the injured man passed toward the portals of eternity, we kept his wife from throwing her own life away by our united efforts.

I would like, for humanity's sake, to write that the reprobate reformed, or even showed common gratitude for the care lavished upon him, but he died as he had lived, sinking into stupor for days before the end came, and never, Susan assured me, bestowing one word of thanks upon his gentle, tender nurse.

It was a small funeral cortege that left Fern Cottage to take the remains of John Raynor to his New York home. I insisted upon escorting the widow, and left her with an aunt, who was sympathizing and kind, but evidently spoke from her heart when she said to me:

"Thank the Lord, he is dead this time!"

I scarcely expected Fern Cottage to be occupied soon again, but Mrs. Raynor returned in a few weeks, working again busily, for her boy, she told me, content to bear some further separation, as he was gaining greatly by the German treatment. But the desolate yearning was gone from the large, dark eyes, and health came back slowly in the winter months, when my advice was followed, and Susan guarded my patient against overwork. The piano ceased to wail and sob, and the slender fingers found tasks in weaving gladder strains.

A year passed, and one evening, just before the Christmas time, I opened the cottage door. Upon my startled ears fell the sounds of song. Never had I heard Mrs. Raynor's rich, melodious voice in song before, and I paused, astonished, as Susan whispered:

"Her boy is coming home for Christmas. Mr. Duchesne is bringing him, and we expect them any day. And Harold is perfectly cured."

I did not go in. Such joy as that I felt should have no witness.

They came, these eagerly expected travelers, just before the Christmas bells rang out their joyful peals. The slender handsome boy had his mother's face, and was evidently cured and on the way to a noble manhood.

And of his companion I can only say that I have no truer or more valued friend than Frank Duchesne, who comes every summer with his beautiful wife and pretty children to spend the hot months at Fern Cottage.—New York Ledger.

The First Teacups.

Even after tea was introduced into Europe and had come into general use teacups were scarce, says the Jeweler's Circular. At the same time coffee was introduced; but, apart from Constantinople, the first coffee cups in Europe date back only as far as 1645 in Venice, 1659 in Paris, 1652 in London and 1694 in Leipsic. From the first, however, the conventional Oriental coffee cup without stem or handle was little used and in Germany not at all. The Chinese teacup was used for tea, coffee and chocolate. Specimens of porcelain were undoubtedly introduced into Europe in the middle ages, yet not till the sixteenth century were cups imported from China in any great quantities, and even then it was as articles of virtu. Most of these found their way back to China again, as collecting porcelain is a lasting fad there, and high prices are paid for good specimens. The collection of Chinese porcelain, if only the genuine specimens are desired, requires immense study and knowledge, as the Chinese are skillful imitators and put numerous falsifications on the market.

At the Summer Resort.

"That new arrival," said the clerk, "complains that there is no scenery around here."

"Keep him quiet awhile," replied the landlord. "I've just ordered a hundred trees, a carload of rocks, and six large hills!—Atlanta Constitution.

Wives are bought and sold in China, and the average price is $250.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON COMMENTS FOR JULY 25.

Lesson Text: "Paul Preaching in Athens," Acts xvii., 22-34—Golden Text: John iv., 24—Commentary on the Lesson of the Day by the Rev. D. M. Stearns.

22. "Then Paul stood in the midst of Mars hill and said, Ye men of Athens, I perceive that in all things ye are too superstitious." The R. V. margin says, "Religious." It was something like much of the religion of to-day, which is described in Isa. xxix., 13; Ezek. xxxiii., 31; Math. xv., 7-9, a religiousness without any reality, without any forgiveness of sins—all outward formality. The people's time was spent in talking of the news of the day (verse 21); as Paul waited for Silas and Timothy to come to him from Berea (verses 14 to 16) he made good use of his time for his Master, both in the synagogue and in the marketplace, and every day preached Jesus and the resurrection.

23. "Whom therefore ye ignorantly worship Him declare I unto you." He said this with reference to the altar to the unknown God, for it would seem that in their worship of many gods or idols they had an altar for one whom possibly they might not have heard of as yet, but if there was such an one, they would like his favor also. Here is the one business of the church, to make known to those who never heard of Him the one only living and true God who alone is worthy to be worshiped.

24. "God that made the world and all things therein, seeing that He is Lord of heaven and earth, dwelleth not in temples made with hands." Prophets and apostles dwelt much upon the great truth of creation, and emphasized that He whom they preached was the Creator of all things. See Isa. xliv., 24; Jer. x., 12; xxxii., 17; Acts iv., 24. People may know of Him by His works. But no one can truly know Him except through Jesus Christ, who was God manifest in the flesh (Math. xi., 27; John i., 18; I Tim. iii., 16). Life eternal is to know Him (John xvii., 3).

25. "He giveth to all life and breath and all things." Giving is His great characteristic, and His crowning act was to give His ownly begotten Son, or in other words, to give Himself as a sacrifice for our sins. Having given Himself, He has given all things, for all things are in Him. The ungodly are dependent upon him for the very breath with which they blaspheme His name, and the words of Daniel to Belshazzar are applicable to them—"The God in whose hand thy breath is and whose are all thy ways has thou not glorified." (Dan. v., 23).

26. "And hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell on all the face of the earth." Not only has he determined the bounds of their habitation, but He has done it with reference to His people Israel (Deut. xxxii., 8), for it is His pleasure to make Israel the centre and bless all nations through them. As all on earth are His creatures and He loved the world and gave Himself for the world, surely it is the great business of those who know this to make it known to those who know it not. What else are we here for but to honor Him and make Him known?

27. "That they should seek the Lord." Look at Isa. lv., 6, 7; Zeph. ii., 3; Jer. xxix., 13, and Matt. vi., 33 on seeking the Lord, and observe everywhere that His great desire is to have people turn to Him. By sin we have turned our backs upon Him, and misjudge Him, and misunderstand Him, and think and say hard things of Him. The Scriptures enlighten us about Him and lead us to repent or change our mind about Him, and when we know Him many are glad to receive Him (John i., 11, 12).

28. "For in Him we live and move and have our being." If there is one thing that is not known, it is the goodness and love of God. Those who bear the name of Christ are not showing forth His goodness as they might day by day, but are too apt to complain because of His chastenings and thus lead others to think that He is not good. God is good, God is love, and if these truths were more manifest in His people more would want to know Him, for the goodness of God leads to repentance (Rom. ii., 4).

29. "We ought not to think that the Godhead is like unto gold or silver or stone, graven by art and man's device." For it cannot be that what we make made us. The work of men's hands cannot be man's creator, and yet what millions seem to think so as they bow down to idols of wood and stone. See the folly of this fully set forth in Isa., xliv., 9-19, and in verse 20 see the reason of such folly, "A deceived heart hath turned him aside."

30. "And the times of this ignorance God winked at (R. V. overlooked), but now commandeth all men everywhere to repent." God never makes light of sin and never passes it by as if it were nothing, but He is long suffering, slow to anger, not willing that any should perish (II Pet. iii., 9, 10). How it must grieve Him to be misunderstood as He is, to be thought unkind and cruel when He is wholly and only love! Is it any wonder that He commands all to repent, but is it not a great wonder that He offers full and free forgiveness to all who turn to Him? (Hos. xiv., 4; Rom. iii., 24.)

31. "Because He hath appointed a day in which He will judge the world in righteousness by that man whom He hath ordained." The assurance of this is found in a risen Christ at God's right hand. In reference to this day we must remember that a day sometimes means a thousand years (Ps. xc., 4; II Pet. iii., 8), and from other scriptures we gather that the period of judgment will cover at least 1000 years; the saints and the living nations being judged at the beginning, and the wicked dead at the end of the thousand years.

32. "And when they heard of the resurrection of the dead some mocked, and others said, We will hear thee again of this matter." The greatest and the crowning event in the work of our Lord Jesus Christ, His resurrection from the dead, is that which seems to be the greatest stumbling block. I Cor. xv. sets forth very fully the benefits of His resurrection and what the results would have been if He had not risen.

33, 34. "So Paul departed from them. Howbeit certain men clave unto Him and believed." Thus he went from place to place as a faithful witness, never expecting to save all in any place, but seeking by all means to save some (I Cor. ix., 22). He understood that it was his commission to bear the name of Christ wherever the Spirit of Christ should lead him and be perfectly sure that God's word would always accomplish His pleasure and prosper in that whereto He sends it (Isa. lv., 11). It is a happy thing for us when we are willing to let our blessed Lord manage His own affairs and accomplish what He pleases rather than what we please. When we are willing to fall in with Him in His clearly revealed plans and purposes and just dwell with Him for His work, seeking only in all things to be approved of Him.—Lesson Helper.

Thistles a Pest in Milwaukee.

The Mayor of Milwaukee, Wis., has appointed three thistle inspectors, whose duty it shall be to eradicate Canadian thistles, which have become a pest in that city.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

29

MILK AND CREAM.

The average price paid for the surplus on the platforms has been $1.06 a can of 40 quarts. Receipts of milk and cream at the different railroad distributing points in and near the city for the week have been as follows:

Average daily receipts of the week, fluid milk, cans	24,609
Condensed milk, cans	176
Cream, cans	896

BUTTER.

Creamery—West. extras	$ —	@$	15
Firsts	—	@	14
Thirds to seconds	11	@	13
State—Thirds to firsts	11	@	14
State Dairy tubs, extras	—	@	14
Western Imitation Creamery	9½	@	12½
Factory, fresh, firsts	9½	@	10
Thirds to seconds	7	@	9

CHEESE.

State—Full cream, new, large	—	@	7⅝
Small	7¼	@	7½
Part skims, good to poor	3	@	5½
Full skims	2	@	3

EGGS.

State and Penn—Fresh	12½	@	13
Jersey—Fancy	13	@	14
Western—Choice	11½	@	12
Southern—Choice	—	@	—
Duck eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—
Goose eggs, ₱ doz	—	@	—

BEANS AND PEAS.

Beans—Marrow, choice	1 17½	@	1 20
Medium, choice	—	@	87½
Pea, choice	—	@	85
Red kidney, choice	1 75	@	1 77½
White kidney, choice	—	@	1 30
Yellow eye	1 05	@	1 07½
Lima, Cal., ₱ 60 lbs	—	@	1 20
Green peas, bags	70	@	72½

FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.

Apples—Northern Spy, ₱ bbl.	—	@	—
N. C., green, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 00
Md., ₱ crate	30	@	1 00
Strawberries, W. N. Y., ₱ qt.	4	@	8
Gooseberries	2	@	6
Huckleberries	4	@	9
Blackberries	2	@	7
Cherries, ₱ lb	3	@	7
Watermelons, Fla., ₱ 100	10 00	@	30 00
Muskmelons, Fla., ₱ basket	50	@	1 50
Peaches, Del., ₱ crate	75	@	1 00
Pears, Le Comte, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Currants, ₱ qt	2	@	4
Raspberries, red, per pt	2	@	4

HOPS.

State—1896, choice, ₱ lb	—	@	8
1896, prime	—	@	7½
Pacific Coast, 1896, choice	—	@	11
Good to prime	8	@	9½
Old odds	2	@	3

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	10
Spring chickens, ₱ lb	11	@	13
Roosters, ₱ lb	—	@	6
Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	8
Ducks, ₱ pair	40	@	60
Geese, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Pigeons, ₱ pair	15	@	25

DRESSED POULTRY.

Turkeys, ₱ lb	7	@	9
Broilers, Phila	13	@	18
Western, dry picked	10	@	14
Fowls, State & Penn., ₱ lb	7	@	9
Long Island ducks	11	@	12
Geese, Eastern, ₱ lb	13	@	18
Squabs, ₱ doz	75	@	1 75

HAY AND STRAW.

Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	77½	@	80
Clover mixed	50	@	55
Straw—Long rye	50	@	55
Short rye	35	@	40
Oat	30	@	40

VEGETABLES.

Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	1 62	@	2 00
L. I., in bulk	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet, ₱ bbl	3 50	@	4 00
Cabbages, Norfolk, ₱ crate	—	@	—
L. I., ₱ 100	2 00	@	3 50
Onions, Jersey, ₱ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Eastern Shore, ₱ basket	60	@	75
Green peas, L. I., ₱ bag	75	@	1 25
Egg plant, Fla., ₱ half bbl	75	@	1 25
Tomatoes, Jersey, ₱ crate	1 25	@	1 75
String beans, L. I., ₱ bag	1 00	@	1 25
Squash, Florida, ₱ crate	75	@	1 25
White	50	@	75
Carrots, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Turnips, Russia, ₱ bbl	50	@	75
Corn, Jersey, ₱ 100	50	@	75
Asparagus, ₱ doz. bunches	50	@	1 00
Cucumbers, N. J., ₱ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Cauliflower, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50

GRAIN, ETC.

Flour—Winter Patents	4 30	@	4 60
Spring Patents	4 10	@	4 30
Wheat—No. 1, Northern N. Y.	—	@	81¼
No. 1, N. Duluth	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	30½	@	31½
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	25½
Track mixed	23	@	24
Rye—Western	—	@	37¼
Barley—Feeding	—	@	28¾
Lard—City steam	3.60c	@	3.65c

LIVE STOCK.

Beeves, city dressed	6	@	8½
Milch cows, com. to good	20 00	@	45 00
Calves, city dressed	8	@	10
Country dressed	6	@	9
Sheep, ₱ 100 lb	3 00	@	4 00
Lambs, ₱ 100 lb	4 85	@	5 75
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lb	3 08	@	4 20
Country dressed	—	@	—

CHARLES BROWN HANGED.

Thousands of Persons on the Hills of Deadwood Saw the Trap Fall.

Charles Brown (colored), who two months ago killed Mrs. Emma F. Stone, was hanged at Deadwood, South Dakota. He had to be assisted up the steps to the gallows. Shortly before his execution Brown professed the Roman Catholic faith. Colonel Stone, the husband of the murdered woman, occupied a place upon the scaffold.

Several thousand persons witnessed the execution. A good view of the scaffold could be had from the surrounding hills, and every point of vantage was occupied. When Brown fell through the trap cheers and handclapping could be heard by those surrounding the swaying body. Robbery was the motive. The murderer entered the house in the husband's absence, and when the woman resisted cut her throat.

Kentucky Gold Democrats.

The convention of the Kentucky Gold Democrats was held at Louisville, with a large attendance. Speeches were made by John G. Carlisle—his first since his retirement from office—Henry Watterson, Colonel Breckinridge, Senator Lindsay and others. A. J. Carroll, of Louisville, called the convention to order and introduced James A. Sims, of Bowling Green, the Temporary Chairman. Permanent organization was speedily effected with John G. Carlisle as Chairman, and the convention arose to cheer as he assumed the chair. Former Lieutenant-Governor John R. Hindman, of Adair County, was nominated on the first ballot for Clerk of the Court of Appeals.

Queen Receives the Bimetallists.

The United States Bimetallic Commissioners were received by Queen Victoria and conferred with Prime Minister Salisbury and others of the British Ministry.

DR. TALMAGE'S SERMON.

SUNDAY'S DISCOURSE BY THE NOTED DIVINE.

A Sermon Directed to the Great Army of Men and Women Employed as Clerks in the Various Occupations—Words of Advice and Encouragement.

TEXT: "And a certain woman named Lydia, a seller of purple, of the city of Thyatira, which worshiped God, heard us, whose heart the Lord opened."—Acts xvi., 14. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before Kings." Proverbs xxii., 29.

The first passage introduces to you Lydia, a Christian merchantess. Her business is to deal in purple cloths or silks. She is not a giggling nonentity, but a practical woman, not ashamed to work for her living. All the other women of Philippi and Thyatira have been forgotten, but God has made immortal in our text Lydia, the Christian saleswoman. The other text shows you a man with head and hand and heart and foot all busy toiling on up until he gains a princely success. "Seest thou a man diligent in his business? He shall stand before kings."

Great encouragement in these two passages for men and women who will be busy, but no solace for those who are waiting for good luck to show them, at the foot of the rainbow, a casket of buried gold. It is folly for anybody in this world to wait for something to turn up. It will turn down. The law of thrift is as inexorable as the law of the tides. Fortune, the magician, may wave her wand in that direction until castles and palaces come, but she will after a while invert the same wand, and all the splendors will vanish into thin air.

There are certain styles of behavior which lead to usefulness, honor and permanent success, and there are certain styles of behavior which lead to dust, dishonor and moral default. I would like to fire the ambition of young people. I have no sympathy with those who would prepare young folks for life by whittling down their expectations. That man or woman will be worth nothing to church or state who begins life cowed down. The business of Christianity is not to quench but to direct human ambition. Therefore it is that I utter words of encouragement to those who are occupied as clerks in the stores and shops and banking houses of the country. They are not an exceptional class. They belong to a great company of tens of thousands who are in this country, amid circumstances which will either make or break them for time and for eternity. Many of these people have already achieved a Christian manliness and a Christian womanliness which will be their passport to any position. I have seen their trials. I have watched their perplexities. There are evils abroad which need to be hunted down and dragged out into the noonday light.

In the first place, I counsel clerks to remember that for the most part their clerkship is only a school from which they are to be graduated. It takes about eight years to get into one of the learned professions. It takes about eight years to get to be a merchant. Some of you will be clerks all your lives, but the vast majority of you are only in a transient position. After awhile, some December day, the head men of the firm will call you into the back office, and they will say to you: "Now, you have done well by us, we are going to do well by you. We invite you to have an interest in our concern." You will bow to that edict very gracefully. Getting into a street car to go home, an old comrade will meet you and say, "What makes you look so happy to-night?" "Oh," you will say, "nothing, nothing." But in a few days your name will blossom on the sign. Either in the store or bank where you are now, or in some other store or bank, you will take a higher position than that which you now occupy. So I feel I am now addressing people who will yet have their hand on the world's commerce and you will turn it this way or that. Now clerks, but to be bankers, importers, insurance company directors, shippers, contractors, superintendents of railroads—your voice mighty "on 'Change"—standing foremost in the great financial and religious enterprises of the day. For, though we who are in the profession may, on the platform, plead for the philanthropies, after all, the merchants must come forward with their millions to sustain the movement.

Be therefore patient and diligent in this transient position. You are now where you can learn things you can never learn in any other place. What you consider your disadvantages are your grand opportunity. You see an affluent father some day come down a prominent street with his son who has just graduated from the university and establishing him in business, putting $50,000 of capital in the store. Well, you are envious. You say: "Oh, if I only had a chance like that young man! If I only had a father to put $50,000 in a business for me, then I would have some chance in the world." Be not envious. You have advantages over that young man which he has not over you. As well might I come down to the docks when a vessel is about to sail for Valparaiso and say, "Let me pilot this ship out to sea." Why, I would sink crew and cargo before I got out of the harbor simply because I know nothing about pilotage. Wealthy sea captains put their sons before the mast for the reason that they know it is the only place where they can learn to be successful sailors. It is only under drill that people get to understand pilotage and navigation, and I want you to understand that it takes no more skill to conduct a vessel out of harbor and across the sea than to steer a commercial establishment clear of the rocks. You see every day the folly of people going into a business they know nothing about. A man makes a fortune in one business, thinks there is another occupation more comfortable, goes into it and sinks all. Many of the commercial establishments of our cities are giving their clerks a mercantile education as thorough as Yale or Harvard or Princeton are giving scientific attainments to the students matriculated. The reason there are so many men foundering in business from year to year is because their early mercantile education was neglected. Ask the men in high commercial circles, and they will tell you they thank God for this severe discipline of their early clerkship. You can afford to endure the wilderness march if it is going to end in the vineyards and orchards of the promised land.

But you say, "Will the womanly clerks in our stores have promotion?" Yes. Time is coming when women will be as well paid for their toil in mercantile circles as men are now paid for their toil. Time is coming when a woman will be allowed to do anything she can do well. It is only a little while ago when women knew nothing of telegraphy, and they were kept out of a great many commercial circles where they are now welcome, and the time will go on until the woman who at one counter in a store sells $5000 worth of goods in a year will get as high a salary as the man who at the other counter of the same store sells $5000 worth of goods. All honor to Lydia, the Christian saleswoman.

The second counsel I have to give to clerks is that you seek out what are the lawful regulations of your establishment, and then submit to them. Every well-ordered house has its usages. In military life, on ship's deck, in commercial life, there must be order and discipline. Those people who do not learn how to obey will never know how to command. I will tell you what young man will make ruin financial and moral. It is the young man who thrusts his thumb into his vest and says: "Nobody shall dictate to me. I am my own master. I will not submit to the regulations of this house." Between an establishment in which all the employes are under thorough discipline and the establishment in which the employes do about as they choose is the difference between success and failure—between rapid accumulation and utter bankruptcy. Do not come to the store ten minutes after the time. Be there within two seconds and let it be two seconds before instead of two seconds after. Do not think anything too insignificant to do well. Do not say, "It's only just once." From the most important transaction in commerce down to the particular style in which you tie a string around a bundle obey orders. Do not get easily disgusted. While others in the store may lounge or fret or complain you go with ready hands and cheerful face and contented spirit to your work. When the bugle sounds, the good soldier asks no questions, but shoulders his knapsack, fills his canteen and listens for the command of "March!"

Do not get the idea that your interests and those of your employer are antagonistic. His success will be your honor. His embarrassment will be your dismay. Expose none of the frailties of the firm. Tell no store secrets. Do not blab. Rebuff those persons who come to find out from clerks what ought never to be known outside the store. Do not be among those young men who take on a mysterious air when something is said against the firm that employs them, as much as to say, "I could tell you something if I would, but I won't." Do not be among those who imagine they can build themselves up by pulling somebody else down. Be not ashamed to be a subaltern.

Again, I counsel all clerks to conquer the trials of their particular position. One great trial for clerks is the inconsideration of customers. There are people who are entirely polite everywhere else, but gruff and dictatorial and contemptible when they come into a store to buy anything. There are thousands of men and women who go from store to store to price things, without any idea of purchase. They are not satisfied until every roll of goods is brought down and they have pointed out all the real or imaginary defects. They try on all kinds of kid gloves and stretch them out of shape, and they put on all styles of cloak and walk to the mirror to see how they look, and then they sail out of the store, saying, "I will not take it to-day," which means, "I don't want it at all," leaving the clerk amid a wreck of ribbons and laces and cloths to smooth out a thousand dollars' worth of goods—not a cent of which did that man or woman buy or expect to buy. Now, I call that a dishonesty on the part of the customer. If a boy runs into a store and takes a roll of cloth off the counter and sneaks out into the street, you all join in the cry pell-mell, "Stop thief!" When I see you go into a store, not expecting to buy anything, but to price things, stealing the time of the clerk and stealing the time of his employer, I say, too, "Stop thief!"

If I were asked which class of persons most needed the grace of God amid their annoyances, I would say, "Dry goods clerks." All the indignation of customers about the high prices comes on the clerk. For instance: A great war comes on. The manufactories are closed. The people go off to battle. The price of goods runs up. A customer comes into a store. Goods have gone up. "How much is that worth?" "A dollar." "A dollar! Outrageous! A dollar!" Why who is to blame for the fact that it has got to be a dollar? Does the indignation go out to the manufacturers on the banks of the Merrimac because they have closed up? No. Does the indignation go out toward the employer, who is at his country seat? No. It comes on the clerk. He got up the war. He levied the taxes. He puts up the rents. Of course, the clerk.

Then there are all the trials which come to clerks from the treatment of inconsiderate employers. There are professed Christian men who have no more regard for their clerks than they have for the scales on which the sugars are weighed. A clerk is no more than so much store furniture. No consideration for their rights or interests. Not one word of encouragement from sunrise to sunset, nor from January to December. But when anything goes wrong—a streak of dust on the counter or a box with the cover off—thunder showers of scolding. Men imperious, capricious, cranky toward their clerks—their whole manner as much as to say, "All the interest I have in you is to see what I can get out of you." Then there are all the trials of incompetent wages, not in such times as these, when if a man gets half a salary for his services he ought to be thankful, but I mean in prosperous times. Some of you remember when the war broke out and all merchandise went up, and merchants were made millionaires in six months by the simple rise in the value of goods. Did the clerks get advantage of that rise? Sometimes, not always. I saw estates gathered in those times over which the curse of God has hung ever since. The cry of unpaid men and women in those stores reached the Lord of Sabaoth, and the indignation of God has been around those establishments ever since, flashing in the chandeliers, glowing from the crimson upholstery, rumbling in the long roll of the tenpin alley. Such men may build up palaces of merchandise heaven high, but after awhile a disaster will come along and will put one hand on this pillar and another hand on that pillar and throw itself forward until down will come the whole structure, crushing the worshipers as grapes are mashed in the winepress.

Then there are boys ruined by lack of compensation. In how many prosperous stores it has been for the last twenty years that boys were given just enough money to teach them how to steal! Some were seized upon by the police. The vast majority of instances were not known. The head of the firm asked, "Where is George now?" "Oh, he isn't here any more." A lad might better starve to death on a blasted heath than take one farthing from his employer. Woe be to that employer who unnecessarily puts a temptation in a boy's way. There have been great establishments in these cities, building marble palaces, their owners dying worth millions and millions and millions, who made a vast amount of their estate out of the blood and muscle and nerve of half paid clerks. Such men as—well, I will not mention any name. But I mean men who have gathered up vast estates at the expense of the people who were ground under their heel. "Oh," say such merchants, "if you don't like it here, then go and get a better place!" As much as to say: "I've got you in my grip, and I mean to hold you. You can't get any other place."

Oh, what a contrast between those men and Christian merchants who to-day are sympathetic with their clerks—when they pay the salary, acting in this way: "This salary that I give you is not all my interest in you. You are an immortal man; you are an immortal woman. I am interested in your present and your everlasting welfare. I want you to understand that if I am a little higher up in this store I am beside you in Christian sympathy." Go back forty or fifty years to Arthur Tappen's store in New York, a man whose worst enemies never questioned his honesty. Every morning he brought all the clerks and the accountants and the weighers into a room for devotion. They sang, they prayed, they exhorted. On Monday morning the clerks were asked where they had attended church on the previous day and what the sermons were about. It must have sounded strangely, that voice of praise along the streets where the devotees of Mammon were counting their golden beads. You say, Arthur Tappen failed. Yes, he was unfortunate, like a great many good men, but I understand he met all his obligations before he left this world, and know that he died in the peace of the gospel and that he is before the throne of God to-day—forever blessed. If that be failing, I wish you might all fail.

There are a great many young men and young women who want a word of encouragement—Christian encouragement. One smile of good cheer would be worth more to them to-morrow morning in their places of business than a present of $15,000 ten years hence. Oh, I remember the apprehension and the tremor of entering a profession. I remember very well the man who greeted me in the ecclesiastical court with the tip ends of the long fingers of the left hand, and I remember the other man who took my hand in both of his and said: "God bless you, my brother. You have entered a glorious profession. Be faithful to God, and He will see you through." Why, I feel this minute the thrill of that handshaking, though the man who gave me the Christian grip has been in Heaven twenty years. There are old men here to-day who can look back to forty years ago, when some one said a kind word to them. Now, old men, pay back what you got then. It is a great art for old men to be able to encourage the young. There are many young people in our cities who have come from inland counties, from the granite hills of the north, from the savannas of the south, from the prairies of the west. They are here to get their fortune. They are in boarding houses where everybody seems to be thinking of himself. They want companionship, and they want Christian encouragement. Give it to them.

My word is to all clerks, Be mightier than your temptations. A Sandwich Islander used to think when he slew an enemy all the strength of that enemy came into his own right arm. And I have to tell you that every misfortune you conquer is so much added to your own moral power. With omnipotence for a lever and the throne of God for a fulcrum you can move earth and heaven. While there are other young men putting the cup of sin to their lips you stoop down and drink out of the fountains of God, and you will rise up strong to thrash the mountains. The ancients used to think that pearls were fallen raindrops, which, touching the surface of the sea, hardened into gems, then dropped to the bottom. I have to tell you to-day that storms of trial have showered imperishable pearls into many a young man's lap. Oh, young man, while you have goods to sell, remember you have a soul to save. In a hospital a Christian captain, wronged a few days before, get delirious, and in the midnight hour he sprang out on the floor of the hospital, thinking he was in the battle, crying: "Come on, boys! Forward! Charge!" Ah, he was only battling the specters of his own brain! But it is no imaginary conflict into which I call you, young man, to-day. There are 10,000 spiritual foes that would capture you. In the name of God, up and at them!

After the last store has been closed, after the last bank has gone down, after the shuffle of the quick feet on the custom house steps has stopped, after the long line of merchantmen on the sea has taken sail of flame, after Washington and New York and London and Vienna have gone down into the grave where Thebes and Babylon and Tyre lie buried, after the great fire bells of the judgment day have tolled at the burning of a world—on that day all the affairs of banking houses and stores will come up for inspection. Oh, what an opening of account books! Side by side the clerks and the men who employ them. Every invoice made out, all the labels of goods, all certificates of stock—all lists of prices—all private marks of the firm now explained so everybody can understand them. All the maps of cities that were never built, but in which lots were sold—all bargains, all gougings, all snap judgments, all false entries, all adulteration of liquors with coppers and strychnine. All mixing of teas and sugars and coffees and sirups, with cheaper material, all embezzlements of trust funds. All swindlers in coal and iron and oil and silver and stocks. On that day when the cities of this world are smoking in the last conflagration the trial will go on, and down in an avalanche of destruction will go those who wronged man or woman, insulted God and defied the judgment. Oh, that will be a great day for you, honest Christian clerk. No getting up early, or retiring late, no walking around with weary limbs, but a mansion in which to live and a realm of light and love and joy over which to hold everlasting dominion. Hoist him up from glory to glory and from song to song and from throne to throne, for while others go down into the sea with their gold like a millstone hanging to their neck, this one shall come up the heights of amethyst and alabaster, holding in his right hand the pearl of great price in a sparkling, glittering, flaming casket.

OIL AND COAL IN ALASKA.

Enough to Supply the World Said to Have Been Found There.

A remarkable discovery is reported from Alaska. Some gold prospectors several months ago ran across what seemed to be a lake of oil. It was fed by innumerable springs, and the surrounding mountains were full of coal. They brought samples to Seattle, the tests proved it to be of as high grade as from Pennsylvania wells.

A local company was formed and experts sent up. They have returned on the steamer Topeka, and their report has more than borne out the first statements. It is said there is enough oil and coal in the region to supply the world. It is close to the ocean; in fact, the experts say that the oil oozes out into the salt water. It is said that the Standard Oil Company has already made an offer for the property. The owners have filed claims on 8000 acres.

SOUTH LEADS.

Statement Showing Railway Construction in the United States This Year.

Statistics of railway building prepared for the first six months in 1897 by the Railway Age show the South in the lead. Out of a total of 622.56 miles built, Louisiana has 111 miles. In commenting on its tables, the paper says: "It is to be noted that railway building was practically suspended in the New England and Middle States, and the work was chiefly confined to the Southern States, where the ratio of area and population to railway mileage still continues large." It is estimated that the whole year's record will show an aggregate of 1800 or 2000 miles of new road.

GIRL DEPUTY SHERIFF.

Miss Clair Ferguson Occupies a Unique Office in Utah.

Suffrage for women is playing some queer pranks in Utah. The latest surprise is the appointment of Miss Clair Ferguson to be Deputy Sheriff for Salt Lake County. The young lady entered the office of Sheriff Lewis last January as a stenographer. The mother of the young woman, Dr. Ellen B. Ferguson, was very prominent in State politics during the last campaign, and she is very proud of her daughter, who, she

MISS CLAIR FERGUSON, OF SALT LAKE CITY, DEPUTY SHERIFF.

says, "takes to politics like a duck to water."

Miss Ferguson is slender and fair, but seemingly young to hold such a responsible position. The deputy is far from the accepted idea of a hard-shooting Western peace officer, but then her duties will not be onerous or dangerous, the principal ones being the serving of papers and notification of jurors.

Miss Ferguson was born in Provo and has lived in Utah all her life, receiving her education in the public schools and the university of the State. She has lived in Salt Lake City since the year after her birth, and is very popular among the young people in the City of the Saints.

YOUNG TEN EYCK WINS.

An American Boy Captures the Diamond Sculls at Henley, England.

The sensation of the Henley (England) regatta was caused by young E. H. Ten Eyck, the American, who won the Diamond Sculls, his opponent in the finals being H. T. Blackstaffe, of England.

This is the first time on record that the Diamond Sculls have gone to an American. Unsuccessful attempts have been made to win the trophy by George Lee, of Newark, now a professional, and Charles Psotta, representing Cornell University, who tried several times.

Ten Eyck got away first, slightly in advance of Blackstaffe, an advantage which he never lost. Half way up Temple Island he led by a quarter of a length; at the quarter by a full length, where Ten Eyck tried to take Blackstaffe's water, but was driven out.

Ten Eyck, measuring his man, now adopted the tactics of keeping just a length ahead all the time, and using no more effort than was necessary to do so.

EMANUEL RICH KILLS HIMSELF.

The Wealthy Atlanta Dry Goods Merchant Commits Suicide.

Emanuel Rich, the wealthy retail mercant of Atlanta, Ga., has committed suicide. For some time he had been suffering from nervous dyspepsia, His illness gradually developed into a case of melancholia. He went into the bathroom of his residence and stabbed himself in the throat with a fruit knife.

Death was not immediate, and he stabbed the chest and throat, finally dying through loss of blood. A count reveals the presence of thirty-three wounds. Mr. Rich was probably the best known and most representative dry goods man of the South. He leaves a widow and four children.

KENTUCKY'S UNWRITTEN LAW.

Judge Falconer Orders the Discharge of a Man Technically a Murderer.

City Judge Gray Falconer, at Lexington, Ky., acquitted Jacob S. Harris, who killed his wife's paramour, Thomas H. Morritt, Pension Attorney, in Gratz Park. Judge Falconer held that although Harris was technically guilty of murder under the Kentucky statutes, under the unwritten law, which gives a man the right to protect his home, to the extent of taking human life if necessary, Harris had a right to shoot and kill the despoiler of his home. The court room was packed, and the decision was greeted with thunderous applause. Harris's brother and stepfather embraced him and Harris wept with joy.

A FIEND LYNCHED.

His Victim Was a Woman, Whom He Set on Fire.

Major Terrell, colored, assaulted Mrs. Martin Thomas, a white woman living in the country, five miles from Elba, Ala. She was alone in the house with her six-months-old baby. After the assault the woman was struck in the head and thrown on the bed beside her sleeping infant. Fagots of pine wood were then piled upon her and set on fire.

The flames attracted some passers-by and they rescued the woman in time to get her dying statement. The baby was roasted. Terrell was arrested, and was being given a preliminary trial, when a mob broke up the court and took him out and hanged him.

The Transmississippi Congress.

The Transmississippi Congress at Salt Lake City, Utah, adopted resolutions as follows: Favoring the annexation of Hawaii; favoring the construction of the Nicaragua Canal; recommending recognition of Cuba as a nation; providing for a National Board of Arbitration, and for fostering the sugar beet industry.

Report on a Ship Canal.

Major Symons, of the Engineer Corps, United States Army, has made his report on the project of a ship canal from the Great Lakes to the Hudson. He thinks it would cost $200,000,000 and recommends the enlargement of the Erie Canal, at one-fourth the cost, instead.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Boston is again baseball mad.

Pfeffer has declined offers from Louisville and Kansas City.

In Nichols, Boston has the most consistent pitcher in the League.

Pitcher Killen, of Pittsburg, has been fined $100 by his club for sulking.

Umpire Hurst claims that an umpire's lot grows more miserable every year.

Corbett, of Baltimore, is doing as good work as any pitcher in the League.

Hoffer, of Baltimore, no longer appears able to pitch a full game effectively.

The Boston infield is once more intact. Lowe again being back at second base.

Stahl is fulfilling all the recommendations given him when Boston signed him.

Stevens, who has the Milwaukee score card privileges, gets out a German edition.

The Boston players do not think that Rusie, of New York, has recovered his speed.

Sockalexis, of Cleveland, is improving in his fielding and deteriorating steadily in his batting.

McJames, of Washington, the South Carolina lad, has developed into one of the greatest pitchers in the League.

President Hart, of the Chicagos, is of opinion that there isn't a good catcher in America outside of the National League.

As the season advances the dismal failure of the Chicago, Cleveland and Philadelphia teams causes wonder all along the line.

Holmes is a winner. The New York Club secured a jewel for a jackknife when it traded Stafford to Louisville for him.

There are three men on the Pawtucket (R. I.) team who have only three fingers on one of their hands. They are called freaks.

Jennings, Keeler and Doyle, of the champion Baltimore team, are back in the game, and Captain Robinson is the only star on the sick list.

"Kid" Baldwin, the once famous catcher of the Cincinnati Red Stockings, died, recently, in the Ohio Insane Asylum. He has a widow in Quincy, Ill.

Long, of Boston, is playing the greatest short field in the country, and this is all the more remarkable for the reason that he is doing it with his right hand in terrible shape.

Seymour, of New York, is attracting a great deal of attention and seems to be the coming left-hander. Seymour is not twenty years old, but is six feet tall and has muscles of iron knit.

Portsmouth, Ohio, has a nine of brothers, and they call themselves the Polar Bears. They are named Dodds, and range from seventeen to thirty-six years of age. Frank, the youngest, is the pitcher.

"Study the modern game," said Murnane, the Boston expert, the other day, "and you will find that unless a team has a fast infield it has little chance to win. Without a good third baseman a nine might as well be off the field." All of which is true.

Superiority in the pitching department is after all the surest element of strength in the game. Any club whose pitchers can, day after day, hold opponents down to from two to five hits, needs not much of a batting team to manufacture the other part of the victory.

According to a correspondent who traveled with the Washington team, "there is more gambling on base ball in Cleveland and Pittsburg than in any other cities in the major League circuit. In Cleveland the old combination system of picking the winners is popular."

The failure of the Cleveland team to get a run against the New Yorks in eighteen successive innings is something which has not occurred to any other club in the National League for years. Rusie shut out the Chicagos in 1895 twice in one series, but a game intervened between the two runless games.

President Nick Young says that outfielders of to-day make only about one-half as many assists as they did ten years ago. There is a reason for this, however. With the increased pitching distance the hitting is harder. Consequently outfielders have to play out so far that it is almost impossible to throw out runners at the bases or home plate.

PROMINENT PEOPLE.

Mrs. Tesa Clawson Wells, the wife of the Governor of Utah, is dead.

Ex-Queen Liliuokalani insists that she owns 955,000 acres of "crown lands" in Hawaii.

Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, announced that he would be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate.

Joseph Benson Foraker, of Ohio, is the only Member of the United States Senate who was graduated from Cornell University.

Hon. William E. Gladstone attributes his longevity to his habit of taking a daily walk and to giving thirty-two bites to every morsel of food.

John D. Rockefeller has notified the Des Moines (Iowa) Baptist College that he will give three dollars for every dollar the college raises from other sources.

Congressman Sprague, of Massachusetts, who recently wore his bicycle suit into the Senate Chamber, is said to be the first Member of Congress to appear in such dress.

Ex-President Harrison has been invited to attend the centennial celebration of Franklintown, Ohio, a town his grandfather often made his headquarters during the War of 1812.

John Russell Young, in the exercise of his office as Librarian of Congress, will have the appointment of 105 assistants, a number of whom will have salaries of from $1000 to $3000 apiece.

It is announced that Rev. Dr. Talmage, of Washington, has received no salary from his church for the last four months. His salary is contingent on the attendance, and the attendance has been poor.

Bishop Whipple (Episcopal), of Minnesota, preached a sermon in Salisbury Cathedral, England, on June 3, commemorating the 1300th anniversary of the baptism of Ethelbert, the first Christian Saxon king.

Congressman Sulloway, of New Hampshire, is a member of the Salvation Army, and has frequently been seen in their parades, both at his home in Manchester and in Washington. His wife was formerly a Salvation Army lassie.

Bret Harte is a golf fiend; Mrs. Burton Harrison likes country life, gardening, boating, traveling; Sarah Grand reproves frivolous persons by finding recreation in sociology, music and country life; Marie Corelli finds reading sufficiently diverting.

Mr. Seddon, the leader of the New Zealand democracy, has risen from the miner's pick to the Premier's portfolio. Now in his seventh year of office, he is still able to carry on the remarkable progressive policy which has attracted the eyes of so many social students to New Zealand. A cheery, bulky, blonde Englishman, with all his wits about him, Mr. Seddon will probable be a force to be reckoned with for many years in colonial politics.

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

THE ITEM" WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY AT THE FOLOWING RATES IN ADVANCE:

ONE YEAR,.....$1.00
SIX MONTHS,.....50
THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MILL CREEK.

Roy Farmer and George Goodman are on the sick list.

Dr. Himes, of Newton Hamilton, spent Monday with his parents.

Miss Brewster, of Huntingdon, spent several days with her friend, Mrs. I. N. Foust.

Mrs. Goodman and family, of Altoona, are sojourning at her father's, James Corbin.

Mrs. Bessie Garrett and family, of Lewistown, are with her mother, Mrs. Kelly, for a visit.

Miss Margaret Fultz has been on the sick list, caused by effects of gas taken for having teeth extracted.

The P. R. R. are making extensive improvements about depot, also repaired the overhead bridge.

Rev. Henry Treverton, now classed among the benedicts, was accompanied by his bride, Sunday, at church services.

Mrs. Eynon and Mrs. Hicks spent Friday renewing old friendships in West Huntingdon, where Mrs. Hicks went a bride in 1878.

Mr. Elmer Corbin, son Joe, and nephew Master Reed, wheeled from Huntingdon recently to spend evening with friends at West end.

Dan Maffett, while cutting old ties for Mrs. Simpson, cut a copperhead snake in two, which was among the ties. Snakes are very plentiful this season.

John Etnier keeps the improvement ball rolling, by removal of old buildings, &c., which adds much to the appearance of his already beautiful home and lawn.

Roman matrons and maids, in the days of gladiators and chariot races, could scarcely have shown more enthusiasm than our people do along the line of the evening bike races—which the boys indulge in and so greatly enjoy.

A number of John Barleycorn's friends behaved disgracefully at the festival recently held for the benefit of the band. 'Squire Edwards, of Huntingdon, made it plain to them, that such actions were not just the thing, and relieved them of considerable cash. The band deserves much credit for the efforts made to keep up their organization and should be encouraged by the citizens, and such disreputable conduct punished at all times.

THREE SPRINGS.

Karl Keffer and family, of California, Pa., are visiting Mrs. Fannie Bence.

Miles W. Brown, of Saltillo, was among the recent visitors to this place.

H. H. Ashman and wife, of this place, visited friends and relatives in Philipsburg the past week.

I. L. Detwiler, wholesale clothier, of Philadelphia, was registered at the Park House the past week.

L. E. Edwards, Esq., of Huntingdon, visited Mrs. Alice Edwards, of this place, during the past week.

Prof. W. Scott Ramsey, of Mann's Choice, Pa., tarried a short time in this place last Saturday evening.

Miss Dyson, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Hal Loraine and wife, of Philipsburg, are the guests of H. H. Ashman.

Rev. R. L. Erhard is confined to his home with lung trouble. He had several hemorrhages the past week, but at this writing we are glad to note he is some better.

On last Saturday, while coming out of the G. A. R. hall, B. T. Stevens tripped and fell down the stairs, creating quite a sensation for the time. Fortunately he received only some slight bruises.

The manufacture of banjos seems to be the latest enterprise in this place. There have been several banjos completed, and many others are nearing completion. A company has been organized, and the firm name is as follows: Bence, Noble, Covert & Montgomery. Any one desiring a handsome instrument can secure one from the firm at a reasonable price. Orders filled on short notice.

Frank K. Wagoner, of Houtzdale, Pa., is visiting his father, Mr. A. B. Wagoner, of Clay township. Frank has worked for the past six years in inventing a nutlock. He has succeeded in completing his model, and has applied for the patent both in this and foreign countries. He has his model with him, a very simple and inexpensive article, but from the appearance of it it will be of great value to railroad companies, etc., as it will hold the nuts and prevent the losing of many.

TROUGH CREEK.

A gentle shower on Saturday evening revived vegetation for the time being.

Mrs. Alleman and daughter, of Juniata, are sojourning with their old neighbors, W. W. Wright and wife.

Amandus David, of Mill Creek, spent Saturday night with, as he puts it, his young son-in-law, Richard Chilcott.

Simeon Wright says that the Steel barn, which was burned recently, was the oldest structure in this end of the valley.

Miss Alllie Greenland, who is studying for a trained nurse in Philadelphia, is spending a month's vacation among her numerous friends in the valley.

The funeral of Lincoln Shore on Sunday is claimed to have been the largest ever witnessed at the Baptist cemetery. Rev. Woodward spoke ably from the words, "And I heard a voice from Heaven saying unto me, write: Blessed are the dead which die in the Lord."

The decision of Judge Sterrett as reported in last week's ITEM would seem to us to annul or repeal a long admitted just law, viz: that what a man buys and pays for belongs to him. I buy and pay for a tract or parcel of land and get a deed for the same with all rights and privileges thereunto appertaining, including water and water courses. I pay the taxes assessed on every acre of the land. So long as my use of the land does not endanger the health of the community or do any damage to any one I would hold that if I see fit to erect a dam across a continuous stream running through said premises and cover a part of my land for the purpose of raising fish, that I have the same right to do so that I would to fence off a part of my land for the purpose of raising hogs, and that a stranger would have just as much right to go into my field and take a pig from it and appropriate it to use against my will as he would to go to my dam or pond and take fish therefrom for the same purpose. It might be argued by the court or the anglers that the water in which the fish grow would make the difference. But I would contend that were it not for the rain given by a kind Providence that the stream in course of time would cease to flow, just as my clover would cease to grow, to make my pork. Great minds will differ.

LATTA GROVE.

Lewis Mierley killed a five-foot rattler recently.

Frank Pheasant departed recently for Altoona.

L. R. Smith, of Altoona, is home on a short vacation.

George Shore and family are spending some time with friends in the valley.

We would be pleased to hear someting about the reunion of Scott's artillery.

The hay crop, which was an unusually large one, has about all been housed.

Howard Dell, whose house was destroyed by fire recently, has decided to rebuild this fall.

W. W. Smith, who has been enjoying a short vacation in this vicinity, returned to Altoona.

Professor W. J. Swigart, of Juniata College, delivered an excellent sermon at Bowman's chapel last Sunday.

It was Jesse H. Stever who was laid up with a bealed jaw, instead of J. H. Stever, as reported in last week's ITEM.

Miss Clara Dell, who has been living in Mifflin county for some time, is visiting friends and relatives in this vicinity.

A. M. Smith took a trip on his wheel last week and had the misfortune to break down, and was obliged to go to the repair shop before he could return.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores Tetter. Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cure Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded. Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

The Corner Stone Found.

A dispatch from Harrisburg on Monday says:

"After much speculatiou as to its exact location the corner-stone of the old Capitol was uncovered to-day at the southwestern corner of the burned structure. The State officials were immediately notified, and this afternoon, in the presence of Governor Hastings, Attorney-General McCormick, Secretary of the Commonwealth Reeder, State Librarian Egle and others, the cemented top of the stone was removed. Beneath the cap was a wooden box sixteen inches long, twelve inches wide and six inches deep, in which was found a glass jar hermetically sealed containing the documents placed therein when the stone was laid in 1819. The papers were all in an excellent state of preservation and with them was this written list of the contents:

"HARRISBURG, May 31, 1819.

"The corner-stone of the Capitol of Pennsylvania was this day laid by William Findlay, Governor; George Bryan, Auditor-General; Richard M. Crain, State Treasurer; John B. Gibson, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court; William Graydon, Commissioners appointed by the General Assembly to superintend the execution of the work; Stephen Hills, architect; Valentine Kergan and Samuel White, masons; William Smith, stonecutter.

"There are also herewith deposited the following mentioned documents: Charter of Charles II. to William Penn; Declaration of Independence; Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1776; articles of confederation and perpetual union between the several States; copy of so much of an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, by which indemnity was made to the heirs of William Penn for their interests in Pennsylvania; treaty of peace and acknowledgment by Great Britain of the independence of the United States; Constitution of the United States, 1787; Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1790; acts of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, by which the seat of Government was removed from Philadelphia to Lancaster and Harrisburg and the building of a State Capitol at the latter place, authorized.

"WILLIAM FINDLAY, Governor;
"THOMAS SERGEANT, Secretary of the Commonwealth;
"JAMES TRIMBLE, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth;
"ISAAC WEAVER, Speaker of the Senate;
"REES HILL, Speaker of the House, at which time James Monroe was President, and Daniel R. Tompkins, Vice-President of the United States."

The stone was in the foundation level with the basement floor, and was about 40x22 inches in size. When it was laid on May 31, 1819, there were interesting ceremonies, in which a band of music, firing of canon, and a "cold collation" were features. The building was completed in December, 1821, at a cost of $275,000.

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Popular Excursions to the Seashore.

No other Summer outing appeals so strongly to the people of Western Pennsylvania as the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's popular excursions to the seacoast of New Jersey. For years they have been looked forward to as the holiday event of each Summer. The secret of their great popularity is the phenomenally low rate and the high character of the service. The limit of twelve days just fits the time set apart for the average vacation, and the dates of the excursions are most conveniently adjusted. There is also the widest field for choice in the selection of a resort. Atlantic City, Cape May, Sea Isle City and Ocean City are the choicest of the Atlantic coast resorts, and any one of them may be visited under these arrangements. The list this year includes also Rehoboth, Del., and Ocean City, Md.

The dates of the excursions are July 29 and August 12 and 21. A special train of Pullman parlor cars and day coaches will leave Pittsburg on above-mentioned dates at 8.55 A. M., arriving at Altoona 12.15 P. M., where stop for dinner will be made, reaching Philadelphia 6.25 P. M., and arriving Atlantic City via the Delaware River Bridge route at 8.40 P. M., making the run from Pittsburg to the seashore via the only all-rail route in eleven hours and forty-five minutes. Passengers may also spend the night in Philadelphia, and proceed to the shore by any regular train from Market Street Wharf or Broad Street Station the following day.

Tickets will be sold from the stations at the rates named below :—

	Train leaves.		Rate.
Altoona (stops for dinner)...	12 35	.M.	$ 8 00
Bellwood.....	12 46	"	8 00
Tyrone.....	12 56	"	7 65
Huntingdon...	1 26	"	7 10
Mt. Union.....	1 44	"	6 75
Lewistown Junction.....	2 20	"	6 00
Atlantic City .....Arrive	8 40	"	.....

Tickets will also be good on regular trains leaving Pittsburg at 4.30 and 8.10 p. m., both of which will carry sleeping cars through to Atlantic City.

For detailed information in regard to rates and time of trains apply to ticket agents, or Mr. Thomas E. Watt, District Passenger Agent, Pittsburg. 6-30-3t

There's Only One "Best Place"

In every city to buy Bread, Cakes, Candies, Oysters, Ice Cream and Lunch. That place is

FISHER'S, 417 Penn St.

People who buy at his place have known this all along. People who buy elsewhere find it out after one purchase.

Huntingdon, Pa., 6-30.

GREAT CLEARANCE SALE.

TWO DAYS ONLY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY, JULY 23, 24

In order to accommodate customers living in the country, the doors will not be open until 8 o'clock in the morning. We will have a very desirable line of goods and the prices speak for themselves.

1163 yards	Brown Muslin, yd. wide, for	4½c
4336 "	Bleached Muslin, yd. wide, no dressing	5c
3186 "	" " " splendid,	6½c
650 "	Apron Gingham	3½c
425 "	fine Dress Gingham, 15 and 18c	8c
450 "	best light Prints	3½c
1100 "	best red and black Prints	4½c
600 "	colored figured Lawn, 30 and 31 inches wide, 8, 10, 12½c	5c
60 "	black " " " " " 35 and 37½c	10c
450 "	fine Percale, " " " 10c	5c
A lot of	Satteen, 12½c	5c
" "	one-half wool Dress Goods, 18, 20, 25c	10c
" "	all " " " 50 and 55c	25c
" "	" " " " $1,00 and $1.50	50c
" "	Ladies' Gauze Vests, 25c	15c
" "	" " " 40c	20c
" "	Men's Gauze Shirts, sizes 40 and 42, at 40c and 50c	20c
" "	Children's Gauze Shirts, 15 to 25c	5c
" "	Ladies' Shirt Waists, 75c and $1.00	50c
" "	Boys' Shirt Waists, 50c	25c
" "	Ladies' Fine Wrappers, $1.25	90c
" "	" " " $1.50	$1.00
" "	" " " $2.00	$1.50
50	White Spreads	50c
90	Corsets, all sizes, $1.00	75c
	Ribbons, Laces, Embroideries, etc., etc., at half price	

You will find this is the nicest lot of goods we have ever put out at a sale, and look at the prices.

Do Not Miss This Sale—July 23 and 24.

Wm. Reed & Sons.

Huntingdon, Pa.

Always the Best.

Oor outlet for the distribution of merchandise gives us exclusive sale of many leading makes of goods. You are unable to find them elsewhere. Such arrangements are made only with houses that handle leading lines—whose goods possess value. They must be right in every way—FOR PRICES, FOR QUALITY, FOR STYLE. That's another argument why it's to your advantage to trade with us. You get the best makes of goods, the correct styles, the "worth-of-your-money" kind of merchandise. It's always the best obtainable,

Two Summer Specials.

We have selected two lots to quote you. There are many others, just as interesting, just as good values, just as desirable in every way.

$5.00 A suit that 'twill be hard to find its equal for style and qualily, handsomely lined and tailored, materials of pleasing and fashionable colorings. You'll wonder how such a suit can be manufactured for the low price we sell it. It's a surprise to us, but a fortunate purchase, small profit, you get the benefit. Handsomely tailored—the work of experts—has the fit, finish and style of suits costing twice the money.

$7.50 An elegant suit, strictly up-to-date in every detail, dressy, fashionable, serviceable. It's an unusual opportunity to secure one of our leading suits at an insignificant price—it's a midsummer offering of unusual excellence. The newest, most-sought-for materials—lining of the best grade Victoria serge—inner linings of the highest standard—magnificently tailored—a suit that gives you a well dressed, fashionable appearance. It's really worth $10, but we sell clothing on low margins—we buy them right and that's why you can get them at these figures.

There's a Negligee Shirt in our stock, price 50 cts. It's an exceptional bargain, handsomely made in the newest manner, the fashionable colorings, in any size desired. You'll be agreeably surprised when you see it.

Everything for gentlemen, for outing, for dress, for office, for work, on an actual value basis. It's a value in every instance.

SPECIAL.—A lot of Men's fine Dress Pants at just ONE-HALF PRICE, light colors. Children's Wash Suits, half price.

Cor. 6th and W'hington Sts. **O. L. STEWART** HUNTINGDON, PENN'A.

Annual Midsummer Clearance Sale

At Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall.

COMMENCED FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 16.

And will continue until our entire stock of summer goods is closed out. Kindly remember that these goods we want to dispose of are not old stock, nor is it goods bought especially for this sale. It is our regular stock of Spring and Summer goods,

All This Season's Productions.

It is a well known fact that we do not carry goods over from one season to another, as we prefer when the season is advanced a certain length of time to sacrifice our profits and give our friends and patrons new and stylish goods as each season opens. Below we quote you a few prices which will prove to you that what we say we will do, we do. And our guarantee is back of every purchase you make. Children's suits, in dark or light colors, that are sold for $1.25, $1.50 and $2.00 in any store you go to, you can buy during our clearance sale for 87c, 98c and $1.39.

Children's Wash Suits that were 50c, 75c, $1 and $.50, you can buy for just one-half, which is 25c, 38c, 50c, and 75c.

Children's Knee Pants, 13c a pair, or two pairs for 25c—not more than two pairs sold to one person.

Children's Wash Pants, 15c a pair.

All Straw Hats that sold for 50c, 75c, and $1, are reduced to 39c.

Light colored 50c and 25c Neckties reduced to 38c and 19c.

Men's good working Shirts, 23ci 35c, and 48c.

Men's good working Pants, 69c, 75c and 90c.

Boys' good stobt working Pants, 59c.

Young Men's Blaek Cheviot Pants, 69c.

Men's light colored Pants, latest styles, were $2.25, $2.50 and $3.50, at $1.98.

25 per cent. discount on any light suit in the store. Any article purchased of us, not satisfactory, you have the privilege of returning and we will refund your money.

Hugo Mayer's Golden Eagle Clothing Hall, Cor. 4th and Penn Sts., Huntingdon, Pa.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., July 21, 1897.

LOCAL NOTES.

—Dog days.

—Short sermons are popular this warm weather.

—The trout season closed last Thursday.

—Lemon juice will remove the freckles from straw hats.

—The Huntingdon schools will reopen on September 20, for an eight months' term.

—R. D. Kinkead and wife, of Huntingdon, are visiting among friends and relatives in Mapleton.

—Supervisor W. L. Cooper and family, of Huntingdon, picniced at the Igo spring last Friday afternoon.

—Nashville has been chosen as the place of meeting of the National Christian Endeavor society in 1898.

—George Hazlett, wife and family, of Pittsburg, are visiting Mrs. Hazlett's parents, Alfred Lamberson and wife, of this place.

—J. T. Evans, of Plank Cabin valley, and Miss Sallie Evans, of Hopewell, were Sunday visitors at the residence of D. M. Evans and wife.

—The Tyrone Shoe company has received an order for 10,000 cases of shoes. This will keep the establishment running about a year.

—N. A. Skipper had the end of one of his fingers badly lacerated by getting it between two stones at the limestone quarry last Friday afternoon.

—The commissioners of Mifflin county have taken out a writ of error to the Superior Court in the county line case. It will be argued in Philadelphia in October.

—There will be preaching at Pine Grove School House, Saturday, 24th inst., at 10 A. M., to be followed by baptism. Preaching at Calvin Saturday evening at 7.45 A. M.

—Miss Abbie C. Woodward, who has been attending school at Orbisonia, arrived in Mapleton recently and will spend the summer with her grandparents, Rev. R. S. Woodward and wife.

—Trapper John P. Swoope, of Alexandria, killed six black snakes on Warrior Ridge recently, the smallest measuring seven feet and ten inches in length and the largest eleven and one-half feet.

—George Sterner, of Duncannon, aged 18 years, was run down yesterday morning by the Seashore Express and instantly killed. He had jumped from a freight train and did not see the passenger train.

—Land owners should give attention to Canada thistles at this time of the year. Prevent the seed from ripening and scattering by cutting them down. There is a heavy penalty for allowing this obnoxious weed to go to seed.

—Charles, aged 9 years, son of Fillmore Douglass, of Huntingdon, fell off the roof of a woodshed last Wednesday and broke the bone in his right wrist. Only a few days previously Mr. Douglass had three fingers mashed while coupling cars.

—The Prohibition county convention will be held in Huntingdon to-morrow, when a full ticket will be placed in the field. Among those who will address the convention are Revs. S. C. Swallow, R. H. Gilbert, A. C. Applegarth, S. D. Wilson, M. L. Smith, and Hon. A. A. Stevens, of Tyrone.

—The raspberry traffic has been very heavy over the "Pennsy" for some time. So many are shipped every evening from Thompsontown and various other points along the Middle division that the passenger trains which haul them are continually running behind time on account of the delay in getting the crates aboard.

—Miss Lydia Smith, of Philadelphia, arrived in Mapleton yesterday morning, and will spend about six weeks with her parents and friends in this vicinity. Her mother, Mrs. George L. Smith, of Cass township, who had been visiting in Philadelphia and at Asbury Park for the past three weeks, returned home at the same time.

—About 150 ladies and gentlemen arrived on Monday evening's Fast Line to attend the summer school at Juniata College, says the *Globe*. The trunks occupied two baggage cars of the train, and a dozen men were required to handle them while they were being unloaded. The students also brought with them 53 bicycles.

—The Waynesboro *Zephyr* says: Nothing has ever equaled the surprise of the peach men as the present situation. The morning after the April freeze, many growers would have sold out for about the price of a good cigar. In these same orchards men are going up and down the rows thinning out the fruit and propping trees.

—Dr. Hugh Pitcairn, of Harrisburg, whose appointment as Consul of the United States at Hamburg, Germany, has been announced, was for many years a prominent railroad man, and early in life filled the position of telegraph operator at Mill Creek, which at that time was the terminus of the double track system of the Pennsylvania railroad.

—The dwelling house on the farm of "Doc" Smith, about one mile west of Mapleton, in Smith valley, was destroyed by fire this morning about 7 o'clock. The fire was caused by a defective flue. M. S. Bowman and family, who occupied the house, succeeded in saving most of their household goods. We have not learned whether there was any insurance or not.

—As a result of a runaway on the 10th inst., William, the eight-year-old son of Alexander Weaver, a farmer of near Johnstown, was thrown in front of a mowing machine and cut to pieces. Young Weaver crawled to the seat of the machine and jerked the lines to the horses. The team at once dashed away, throwing the boy in front of the mower. He was literally cut to pieces.

—A meeting of the wheelmen of the southern end of Huntingdon county will be held in Mount Union, on Saturday, July 24th, at 3.30 P. M., at which time an organization will be formed for the purpose of constructing a bicycle path through Jack's Narrows from Mount Union to Mapleton. All wheelmen interested, especially those of Mapleton and Mount Union, are requested to be present. *

—A few days ago, George, an 8-year-old son of John Peters, of Perry county, was bitten twice on the left thigh by a rattle snake. He was taking the horses to pasture and jumped over the fence to open the bars to let the animals into the field, when he jumped on the snake. The reptile resented the intrusion by biting the lad. Medical aid was sent for and the boy's life saved. The snake was killed and had nine rattles.

—The Pennsylvania Midland railroad, which has been finished from Cessna, north thirteen miles, and partly graded twelve miles further, is shortly to be extended to Brooks Mills, Blair county. The ties and rails have already been contracted for, and it is expected that the cost of completing the line will be about $150,000. The common pleas court of Bedford county has authorized an issue of receivers' certificates to that amount, which will form a first lien on all the property.

—The machinery of Kelly & Sims, which had been stored at the west end of Bridgeport siding since the completion of the Mill Creek culvert, was on Monday shipped to North East, Maryland. All the firm's machinery, which was in use at Bens Creek, Pa., and Merchantville, N. J., was shipped to the same place, where they have secured a five-mile-section contract on the Philadelphia, Wilmington & Baltimore extension. In addition to the grading they have a number of bridges to build.

—On the 29th of this month one of those phenomena will take place that from time immemorial have never failed to engage the attention and elicit the wonder of mankind—a solar eclipse. Even those who are quite familiar with the causes that produce it cannot suppress a feeling of awe on beholding this most interesting of all the phenomena of nature. The eclipse will be an annular one, visible on this continent as a partial one. In our latitude it will begin at half-past 8 o'clock in the morning, and end at 12 minutes past 11 o'clock.

—Upon their return from their wedding tour last Friday evening, Rev. Henry Treverton and bride were tendered a reception by a number of the young ladies of the M. E. congregation of this place. Among the features of the occasion was a bountiful repast, served at 9 P. M., which consisted of all the good things obtainable, served in an elaborate and inviting manner. The balance of the evening was spent in social chat. The occasion was a very pleasant one and highly enjoyed by all those present.

—The Ryde correspondent of the Newton Hamilton *Watchman* says: "A Lloyd, laborer on the Huntingdon work train, saw a large fish floating on the surface of the river last week while working at the station. He ran down the bank and jumped into the river up to his chin to capture it, which he did after getting ducked two or three times. It proved to be a wall-eyed pike weighing 10½ pounds. Since the above fish was caught others have been seen floating down the stream, indicating that some persons are using dynamite on them and not getting them all.

—The Smith reunion, mention of which was made in a former issue of the ITEM, has assumed definite shape. A representative gathering was held at Hollidaysburg last Saturday at which time an organization was effected, with Dr. George W. Smith as president. It was decided to hold the reunion at Lakemont Park, Thursday, August 19th. United States Senator James Smith, of New Jersey, Charles Emory Smith, editor of the Philadelphia *Press*, Robert W. Smith, treasurer of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and Hon. Wm. C. Smith, of Everett, have been invited to deliver the orations. The duty of preparing the histories of the different branches of the family was assigned to several patriarchs.

Another Young Man Claimed by Death.

On Friday, July 16, J. B. Lincoln Shore, of Huntingdon, after an illness of several months, passed from this life to that life beyond, where his spirit has gone to meet the God who gave it, but who was pleased to call it home while in the prime of life. Mr. Shore was afflicted with lung and stomach trouble for a number of years but his affliction did not take definite form until last March, which was his final trouble.

J. B. Lincoln Shore was the son of Jesse D. and Mary E. Shore and was born in Trough Creek valley on the 11th day of October, 1864; hence he lived amid the scenes of life 32 years, 9 months and 5 days.

December 23, 1888, he was married to Laura B., daughter of George and Diana Roland, of Trough Creek valley, and located in his home in Huntingdon, which home he had secured previous to his marriage. To further the blessings of this happy home, a daughter was born to Mr. and Mrs. Shore on the 22d day of February, 1893.

For some time after coming to Huntingdon he was employed by the Gondolo Tannin company but later purchased the city transfer and owned and conducted the same until the time of his death. Owing to his accommodating and genial disposition, he was held in high appreciation by a very large circle of friends and acquaintances who are now called upon to lament his demise. Some estimate of the esteem in which he was held may be had when we are told that eighty vehicles, besides many walking and some riding horseback, followed his remains to the cemetery, where his body was laid to its final resting place. Rev. Woodward, of the U. B. church, preached an excellent funeral sermon to a congregation, many of whom were unable to get in the Baptist church of Trough Creek valley, owing to its crowded condition. Rev. Woodward used as a basis of his sermon that portion of God's word which is recorded in Rev. 14th chapter and 13th verse, where we are told that John heard a voice from heaven saying, "Write, blessed are the dead which die in the Lord from henceforth." Interment at the cemetery near the above named church on Sunday, the 18th inst.

Mr. Shore leaves behind to mourn his departure a wife and one child, his father, four brothers and three sisters, besides many other friends and relatives. His mother preceded him to the grave by about five years. Thus are we reminded of that statement in the Book where the Word says, "For death is come into our windows and into our places to cut off the children from without and the young men from the streets."

L. A. W. MEET, PHILADELPHIA.

Half Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the annual meet of the League of American Wheelmen at Philadelphia, August 4 to 7, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell special tickets from all points on its system to Philadelphia and return at rate of a single fare for the round trip. No rate less than twenty-five cents. Tickets will be sold and will be good going on August 3 and 4, and good to return until August 9, 1897, inclusive. 7-21-2t.

THE NEW ROAD LAW.

Synopsis of the Measure Which Will Go Into Effect Next Year.

The new road law passed by the recent Legislature and approved by the Governor, which goes into effect in 1898, provides substantially as follows:

1. That at the February election in 1898 three supervisors shall be elected—one for three years, one for two years, and one for one year—and one shall be elected for three years each succeeding year thereafter.

2. These supervisors shall levy the road tax for their respective townships. It shall not exceed ten mills.

3. Not less than one-fourth nor more than one-half shall be paid in money; balance in work.

4. Townships must be divided into road districts of not less than five miles to the district. A roadmaster shall have charge of each district. He must give bond for performance of duties. Board of supervisors shall fix wages paid roadmaster and laborers.

5. The board of supervisors shall purchase all materials and let all contracts. Notice of contract lettings to be published in two newspapers or by twenty handbills posted up.

6. Stone crushers and other road machinery may be owned jointly by townships.

7. Treasurer of road fund shall give sufficient security.

8. Rebates allowed for prompt payment of tax. Penalties for non-payment after a certain date. Treasurer's salary fixed by board of supervisors.

9. Five days' notice to be given all who may wish to work part of their tax.

10. Failure to respond after five days' notice forfeits the right to work out the tax. The whole amount then to be collected in cash.

11. No public road hereafter made shall have a higher grade than three degrees.

12. Board of supervisors to receive $1.50 per day each for attending meetings of the board.

13. Vacancies in boards to be filled by appointment by the judge of court of quarter sessions.

14. Road accounts shall be audited by township auditors annually.

15. Reports to be made by board of supervisors in March each year to the secretary of the department of agriculture of tax levied and money expended.

16. The board shall keep accurate minutes of their proceedings.

17. Supervisors shall not be interested financially in any contracts let, work done, or purchases made. Heavy penalties upon conviction.

18. Penalties for violations of any of the provisions of this act.

19. Existing laws to govern convictions for dereliction of duties of supervisors and roadmasters.

The provisions of the act are not to go into effect until a state appropriation of $1,000,000 has been made to be expended on the roads. Said appropriation to be apportioned among the townships in proportion to the number of miles of road in each township. No township will receive more of said appropriation than is raised in the township by local taxation, including money and work tax.

Death of Dr. Z. T. Jones.

Died of heart trouble at his home in Shade Gap, this county, Sunday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, Dr. Z. T. Jones. Deceased was born May 1, 1849, and at the time of his death was in the 49th year of his age. While attending Milnwood Academy at Shade Gap he enlisted in the Eleventh Pennsylvania Cavalry when only 15 years old, and served until the close of the war. He taught school for several years and began the study of medicine under Dr. H. G. Chritzman, of Welsh Run, Pa., and graduated at Bellevue Medical College in 1873. He located at Shade Gap, and acquired considerable practice. He owned one of the best farms in that section of the county. For a number of years he was secretary of the school board of Shade Gap, and was a member of the Pensioning Examining Board. In 1890 he was a Republican candidate for the Legislature, bnt was defeated by J. C. Dunkle by 298 votes. He was a member of the Presbyterian church. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter.—*News*.

UNITED BRETHREN CAMP MEETING, MT. GRETNA.

Reduced Rates via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the United Brethren Camp Meeting at Mt. Gretna, Pa., August 3 to 12, 1897, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets from all points on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, and west of and including Philadelphia, to Mt. Gretna and return at reduced rates. These tickets will be sold August 1 to August 12 inclusive, good to return until August 20, 1897, inclusive. For specific rate, conditions, &c., apply to nearest ticket agent.

A Big Yield of Wheat.

The Chambersburg *Register* says: "Jacob Bootz, of Guilford township, residing near Chambersburg, on the well-known Myers property, has threshed his wheat cut from two acres of ground. The yield was ninety-three bushels, over forty-six bushels to the acre. This is a tremendous yield."

The Weather

Is a Little Cool

NIT!

but Springtime is here and we are right along with a full line of Spring and Summer goods.

White Dress Goods,

Challies,

Percales,

Summer Prints,

beautiful colors and effects. A nice line of

Ladies'

Shirt Waists

with detachable collars, at only 50c. Every other deparrment of our store is complete, as usual. We don't want to hnrry you but dont wait for some one else to get the choice.

Respectfully,

A. B. Gillam.

Benj. O'Connor & Sons.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

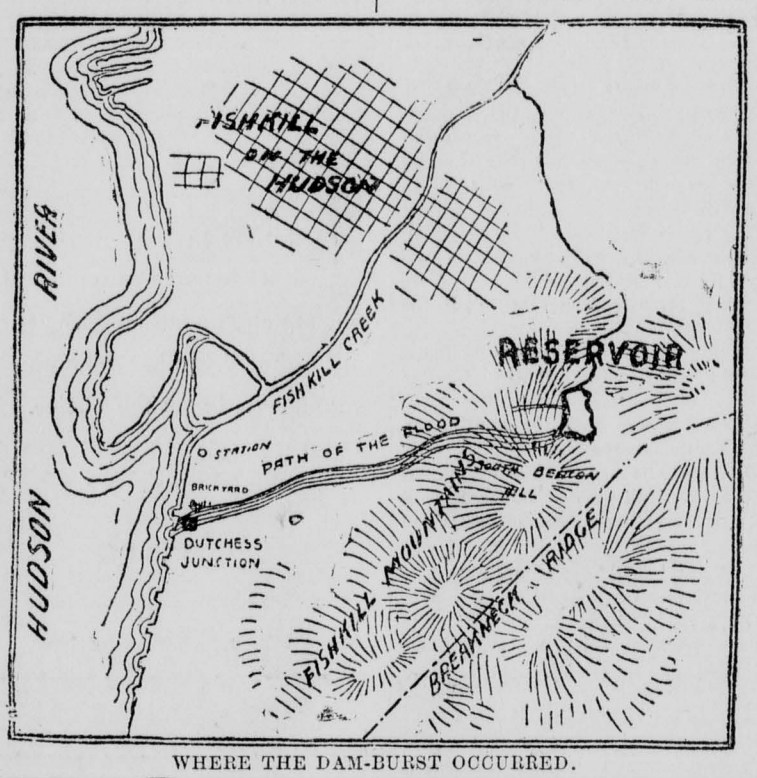
DIED IN RUSHING WATERS.

Two Reservoirs Near Fishkill, N. Y., Burst With Terrible Effect.

WAS A MINIATURE JOHNSTOWN.

The Mountain Dams Gave Way and 12,000,000 Gallons of Water Descended Upon a Hamlet—Houses Swept Away and Smashed to Kindling Wood—Fatalities Caused by the Torrent.

MATTEAWAN, N. Y. (Special).—Surcharged by the recent heavy rains the twin Melzingah reservoirs, situated in the first range of the Fishkill Mountains, a mile east of Fishkill, burst at 2 a. m. Wednesday. The torrent swept through a narrow ravine, following the course of Melzingah Creek, and burst with all its fury over a little settlement about Timony's brick yards on the banks of the Hudson River, about a mile away and 500 feet below the level of the broken dams. Seven persons were drowned. The road bed of the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad blocked



WHERE THE DAM-BURST OCCURRED.

the debris until the pressure of the water became too great. Then 1700 feet of the tracks were washed away, blockading trains. The reservoirs belonged to the Fishkill and Matteawan Water Company. They were old-fashioned and apparently carelessly built. The damage is estimated at $100,000.

The dead are: Mrs. John Conroy, twenty-nine years old, wife of the engineer of Timony's brickyard; body recovered. Julia Conroy, five years old, daughter of the engineer. John Conroy, eighteen months old, son of the engineer. Philomena De Lucca, six years old, daughter of Lorenzo De Lucca, laborer in Timony's brickyard; body recovered. Mrs. Annie Ferry, cook in P. H. Murphy's boarding house, thirty-five years old; body recovered. Willie Ferry, about ten years old, son of Mrs. Annie Ferry; body recovered. John Zinka, laborer in the brickyard, married, wife and one child; body recovered.

The disaster was almost a counterpart of the Johnstown flood, though, happily, on a much smaller scale. The dams that gave way were at the head of a long, narrow, rocky gorge. They were both built cheaply and improperly. The upper dam gave way before a tremendous volume of water, which even flooded the second dam and caused an alarming rise of water in the village, which stood at the foot of the valley.

As this receded the inhabitants were thrown off their guard, and when the second dam fell out and 12,000,000 gallons of water came rushing down the defile many of them were caught as they fled toward higher ground.

The children who lost their lines were drowned. The men and women who perished were first stunned by the rocks and timber borne along by the flood and swept to death.

Just as the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge at Johnstown dammed up the flood and added to the destruction, so did the high embankment of the New York Central Railroad hold back the wall in the village, where it swirled around, an angry, sullen pool, until at one time it seemed as though the refugees who had sought safety on the

So, too, does the disaster in its aftermath resemble the Johnstown flood. There is the same utter desolation of families that have lost their loved ones and all their worldly goods. There is the same public resentment toward the water company that inflamed the public mind against the South Fork Fishing and Gunning Club. The dam caused the loss of life, and the public naturally looks to the dam in trying to find some one to blame.

But the coincidence between the great Johnstown disaster and this smaller one at Timony's does not end here. Figuring in the calamity at Timony's were John Conroy, the engineer of the brickyard, and his family of a wife and three children. Conroy was one of the survivors at Johnstown. So was his wife. She was rescued from the Johnstown flood, while her relatives perished. Then Conroy married her, and they moved away from that place of horrid recollections. In this last flood Mrs. Conroy and two of her children were drowned, and John Conroy's arm was broken.

There were two reservoirs in the mountain, the lower one half a mile distant from the other. The upper dam gave way, letting the volume of water into the lower reservoir. This also burst, and the water rushed down through a ravine.

The flood was pent up in the narrow confines and gathered resistless force before it hurled itself upon the plain below, carrying death and destruction in its path. What houses there were in its path were picked up bodily from their foundations and either dashed to pieces or whirled along in the torrents like chips on an angry sea.

It demolished the brick works utterly. Not a vestige of the extensive building was left. It carried away a big bridge across the roadway and flung it in pieces into the river. It tore away a hole in the railroad tracks 100 yards wide. It hurled one of the workmen's big boarding houses bodily into the Hudson.

The people had been awakened by the roar of the torrent rattling down the ravine, and realizing intuitively what it meant, rushed from their beds for safety. There was no time to lose in dressing or saving valuables, for the flood was coming with more than a race horse's speed.

Some of them got to the higher ground in safety. Many did not. One family, Perry by name, in their wild flight left their baby behind. Most of the killed were in the workmen's boarding houses.

The immediate cause of the disaster was the very heavy rainfall for the twenty-four hours preceding the breaking of the dams. The alleged weak condition of the dams has been publicly proclaimed several times, but the officials of the water company that owned them declared that they were quite strong. Civil Engineer John Robertson, who lives near them and saw them while building, says they were very flimsy. What is left of them now looks pitiably weak. There will be an official investigation.

BUILDINGS WRECKED BY THE FLOOD.
(Scene near Timony's brickyard, where eight were drowned.)

high railroad siding in the nearby brickyard would be drowned while they prayed for help. Then the railroad embankment gave way and the flood passed out into the Hudson River, leaving two acres where the houses had been a desolated space, covered with wreckage that entombed seven human beings.

EXPRESS JUST MISSED THE FLOOD.

Narrow Escape of the Montreal Flyer From Destruction.

Passengers on the Montreal express which reached New York early Wednesday morning little dreamed of their narrow escape from a terrible catastrophe.

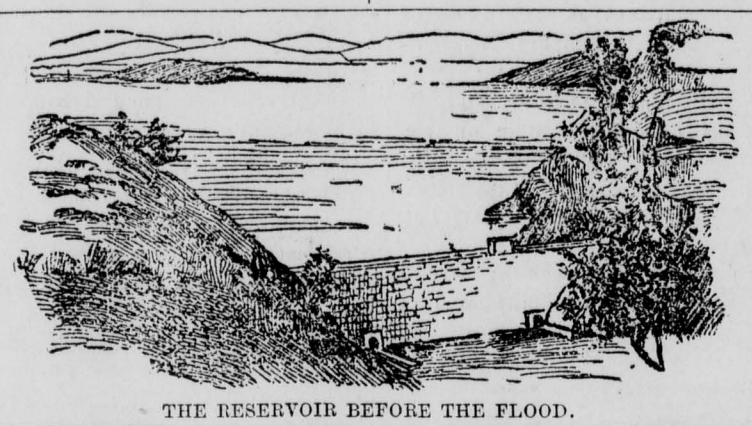
The express was due at Dutchess Junction at 2.18 a. m. Fortunately the train was several minutes late. A freight train reached the junction three minutes before the express was due, and was running down at full speed when it passed the point where the flood washed over the railroad tracks. The last three cars of the freight were caught in the torrent. The train was stopped, and it was found that no damage had been done to the cars, but the tracks had been undermined and swept away.

Then the flagman thought of the express, which was due and overdue. He met John Reynolds, a workman in Freeman & Hammond's brick yard, and together they went back to warn the approaching express. Reynolds took off the red flannel shirt which he wore, and, wrapping it around a lantern, waved it vigorously, while the flagman swung his lantern.

The fast train came thundering down. The engineer did not seem to see the danger signals until the train was within a few hundred feet of the wrecked rails. Then "down breaks" was sounded, and the heavy train, with its sleeping passengers, came to a quick stop, just thirty feet from the washout.

Saved the Freight.

John Reynolds saved a freight train, too.



THE RESERVOIR BEFORE THE FLOOD.

"It was just 2 o'clock," said Reynolds, "when I heard a sound as if the world was coming to an end. I saw a big, yellow wall of water go a-tearing through Timony's brick yard. I had just time to see that trees, small sheds, machinery, wheelbarrows, chicken coops and a mass of things were churning up on top of the big wave.

"I didn't get a chance to notice any more, for in less time than it takes to tell it I was up to my armpits in water and was nearly carried off my feet. I heard the hissing of steam, and I knew the water was in the fires.

"I knew in a minute that the railroad track below us was washed away, and I remembered that a freight train was due at Dutchess Junction, loaded with live stock.

"I knew that another fearful accident was apt to happen in a few minutes if I didn't stop it, so I grabbed a red lantern off the top of a pile of bricks, and, half swimming, I floundered out of the water and rushed up the track half a mile to the junction, just in time to stop the down freight and have 'em send word to the up freight."

STAMPED TO DEATH.

Mob Wreaks Vengeance in West Point, Tenn., on a Murderer.

Miss Rene Williams, eighteen years old, was found brutally murdered in the woods near her home, in West Point, Tenn. Two days afterward Anthony Williams, colored, her murderer, was captured near Pruitton, Ala., and soon after he expiated his crime in the streets of West Point in the presence of fully five hundred people. Williams's body was riddled with bullets and burned to ashes in the streets of West Point. Before a shot was fired the miscreant was knocked down by one of the crowd, and the man was then stamped to death. After this the crowd fell back, and those who had pistols fired volley after volley at the body. The crowd then gathered wood and built a fire, on which the corpse was burned.

For two days and nights 500 armed men scoured the country for miles for Williams. Several times posses were within shooting distance of him, but every time he escaped. When he was captured it was within sixteen miles of the scene of his crime. A man named Clark, to whom he applied for tobacco, suspected and held him for the crowd.

BETTER TIMES IN STORE.

London Financier Thinks the Outlook of Trade Generally Is More Promising.

At the last meeting of the London Joint Stock Bank the Chairman, referring to gold movements, said that Japan had lately imported $25,000,000 in order to make the gold standard effective, while America had retained most of the bullion shipped during the last half of 1896.

The harvest prospects of both countries he described as very promising, while the crops nearer home were less favorable and the gold shipments from New York were not likely to be large.

The outlook of trade generally was now more promising, he continued; there were evidences of a gradual improvement of trade in the United States. If the currency question could be settled and the engineering dispute arranged, both countries, the United States and England, might speedily enjoy better times.

Diplomatic Appointments.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: State: William L. Merry, of California, to be Minister to Nicaragua, Costa Rica and Salvador. Horace N. Allen, of Ohio, to be Minister Resident and Consul-General to Korea. Perry M. De Leon, of Georgia, to be Consul-General at Guayaquil, Ecuador. Granville James, of New York, to be Consul-General at Prescot, Ontario. Charles Deal, of New York, to be Consul-General at St. John's, Quebec.

Trying to Stop Emigration South.

The action of the Michigan Passenger Railroad Association declining to give rates to the South to home seekers has caused much complaint. Emigation seems to be setting in that direction, and it is desirable that cheap transportation be secured.

Artificial Ice is Made in Alaska.

Artificial ice is made even in Juneau, Alaska, during the summer.

A LONDON MOTHER'S CRIME.

Cut the Throats of Her Four Children and Her Own.

At London, England, Emma Symonds, the wife of an engine fitter, cut the throats of her four young children and then her own. Symonds returned home about 1 o'clock a. m. and as he entered his bedroom, stumbled over the bodies of two of his children, lying dead upon the floor. On the bed he saw his wife and two other children sitting bolt upright with their throats cut from ear to ear, though life was not then extinct. They cannot live. The room was spattered with blood, and there was every indication that the children who were lying on the floor had fought desperately for life. Mrs. Symonds had been drinking heavily since Jubilee Day, when she broke her pledge taken sometime before.

FOUND A REMARKABLE CAVERN.

A Storehouse of Ice Discovered by Prospectors Near Cripple Creek.

Photographer Yelton returned from a trip to Cow Mountain, about six miles east of Cripple Creek, Col., where he had been to obtain views of a most remarkable cavern discovered by sinking a prospect shaft. The cave was discovered by parties who were doing their assessment work on a group of claims on Cow Mountain. A man was picking in the bottom of Ten Foot Hole, when suddenly his pick went through the rock into what proved to be a great cavern. The man got a rope, and, fastening its securely above, descended to explore the cavern, which proved to be a veritable storehouse of ice.

Stalagmites and stalactites of pure ice stood like cypress trees from the floor and hung like a ghostly fringe from the ceiling. Exploration was not carried very far, as an abyss was encountered at a distance of about fifty feet from the entrance. Chunks of ice thrown down this abyss could be heard rattling and clanking on the sides, but never a sound of the bottom being touched.

Married His Housemaid.

Dr. Charles E. Cadwalader, of Philadelphia, married his housemaid, Bridget Mary Ryan. Dr. Cadwalader is the head of the oldest and most exclusive family in Philadelphia, being a descendant of the Cadwaladers of Revolutionary fame, who traced their ancestry to Richard Cœur de Lion's Court. He is over fifty years of age. The bride is twenty-one, and was born in Tipperary, Ireland.

TRAINS STALLED BY THE WASHOUT.

Slow Way to Get Rich.

President Rotchford, the leader of the striking coal miners, has mailed personal requests to miners throughout the country asking for statements regarding the wages they received for publication for the benefit of the public. Thirty-nine miners in the Sunday Creek Valley have been heard from. Since early in the spring the wages of these men for each two weeks' have averaged $5.74 each. Their total earnings for two weeks were $233.98, and for the same period their indebtedness to the operators for rent, etc., aggregated $619.29, leaving the miners in debt to their employers in the sum of $396.71.

Bering Sea Seal Controversy.

Although Secretary Sherman's letter to Lord Salisbury, in regard to the Bering Sea seal controversy, is resented in England, assurances are given that the letter has not affected unfavorably the negotiations which Colonel Hay has been conducting. Conferences will be held in Washington during the autumn at which the United States, Russia, Great Britain and Japan will be represented.

Trade Balance in Our Favor.

The statement of exports and imports for the fiscal year 1897, issued by the Bureau of Statistics, shows a trade balance in favor of the United States of over $287,000,000, which is $185,000,000 in excess of the year 1896, and $23,000,000 over any previous year.

$1,500,000 Fire in Berlin.

A fire broke out in a large building on the Hausvoigtoi-platz, Berlin, Germany, the centre of the dress and mantle trade, causing a loss of between $1,440,000 and $1,680,000. The firms of Fraenekel and Bachor Loon were the chief sufferers. The goods destroyed represented large American orders.

In the Interests of Bimetallism.

Another international conference, with England, France and this country participating, is likely to be held in Washington next autumn in the interests of bimetallism.

DULL ACHING PAINS

Palpitation of the Heart—All Cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

"I was troubled with a dull aching pain in my right kidney, and I also had palpitation of the heart. I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla and since then I have never been troubled with either of these complaints. Hood's Sarsaparilla is also helping my wife very much." H. B. SCOTT, Marlboro, New York. Remember

Hood's Sarsaparilla

is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier.

Hood's Pills cure indigestion. 25 cents.

Passing of Indian Dialects.

"Like the buffalo, the Indian language will soon be lost forever," explained a gentleman who, under the auspices of the Smithsonian, has devoted a number of years to the study and preservation of the Indian language. "It was thought that the Indian language could be preserved by the aid of the phonograph and graphophone, and parties were sent out to many Indian tribes to have them talk into the apparatus and thus secure a record of the Indian tongue. It was found, however, that but few Indians of the present day, and they were the older ones, could talk a pure tongue. More than one-half of the Indians now on the reservations, and this is the case with all the younger Indians, converse in English. It is not good English, but it is the kind they speak, a kind of pigeon English. I had the work of securing some Cherokee talk, and in doing so talked with a dozen or more leading Cherokees. They admitted to me that they did not know one Cherokee who could speak pure Cherokee. They said it was with the greatest difficulty that they could get the boys and girls to speak in their native tongue at all, or to learn even the commonest words or phrases."—Washington Star.

Oatmeal With Water For Drink.

The bad effects of drinking clear water in large quantities when the system is exhausted by heavy work in hot weather may be prevented by putting a small quantity of sifted oatmeal in the water before drinking it. There is a great deal of nourishment in the oatmeal, and it furnishes something for the stomach to work on that is quickly digested and soon goes into the circulation. When we were hard at work in the hay or harvest field we learned to prefer water with oatmeal in it to the compounds of lemon juice with water, which, while they were pleasing to the palate, did not give the satisfying feeling in the stomach that a little oatmeal with water always gave. This was long ago recommended as a midday drink for horses hard at work, and we have found it just as good for people. For a strengthening drink for invalids oatmeal with water is much better than beef tea, whose nutritive value has been greatly exaggerated in popular belief.—Boston Cultivator.

There is a Class of People

Who are injured by the use of coffee. Recently there has been placed in all the grocery stores a new preparation called GRAIN-O, made of pure grains, that takes the place of coffee.

The most delicate stomach receives it without distress, and but few can tell it from coffee.

It does not cost over ¼ as much. Children may drink it with great benefit. 15 cents and 25 cents per package. Try it. Ask for GRAIN-O.

Try Grain-O!

A COOL BOTTLE

of Hires Rootbeer on a sweltering hot day is highly essential to comfort and health. It cools the blood, reduces your temperature, tones the stomach.

HIRES Rootbeer

should be in every home, in every office, in every workshop. A temperance drink, more healthful than ice water, more delightful and satisfying than any other beverage produced.

Made only by the Charles E. Hires Co., Philadelphia. A package makes 5 gallons. Sold everywhere.

NICHOLAS C. CREEDE A SUICIDE.

Colorado Mine Owner Kills Himself With Morphine.

News has been received of the suicide of Nicholas C. Creede, the famous Indian scout and millionaire mine owner, from whom the town of Creede, Col., took its name. Creede, according to the report, killed himself with morphine at his home in Los Angeles, Cal. The reason for the act is said to be trouble with his wife.

They separated last winter without legal process, Mrs. Creede accepting $20,000 and leaving her husband's home. She returned a few weeks ago, it is said, and insisted upon a reconciliation. This is declared to have worried Creede so much that he determined to commit suicide. He was found dying by his servants in his garden, having taken a large quantity of morphine.

Creede was born in Indiana in 1843, and was taken by his parents to Iowa when he was a child. He went into the Government service as an attache of the Quartermaster's Department when he was twenty years old, and soon afterward became a Government scout.

He was a daring scout and had many stirring adventures in the Indian wars, being promoted to the rank of First Lieutenant in the regular army. He turned prospector when there was no more fighting to do and worked for eight years in the Black Hills hunting for gold before he made a strike.

Then he found the Bonanza mine, which yielded rich returns in a short time. It was in silver, however, that Creede made his fortune. While prospecting in Colorado he struck the Holy Moses mine, which, with other silver mines, rapidly made him a many times a millionaire.

DIED ON A GLACIER.

Three Mail Carriers Frozen to Death in Alaska.

A letter just received from Alaska brings particulars of the death of three men, Blackstone, Betticher and Mollique, who were frozen to death while endeavoring to carry mail from Sun Rise City across the glacier to Prince William Sound. The letter came from Charles Willoughby, who found Blackstone dead on the beach, lying in blankets and frozen to death. The unfortunate fellow had eaten part of his faithful dog before succumbing.

The bodies of Betticher and Mollique were found some distance away on top of the glacier where both had perished. It has been demonstrated that horses cannot endure the rigors of the climate and a large number of mules will be brought in next season for use in pack trains.

BRITISH FIGHT IN CRETE.

Sixteen Men and a Number of Bashi Bazouks Killed.

Official dispatches have been received announcing that a serious conflict has taken place at Candia between a force of British troops and a party of Bashi Bazouk, arising from the British intervening in a skirmish between the Bashi Bazouks and Christians. Sixteen of the British force and a number of the Bashi Bazouks were killed. The Admirals of the foreign fleets have sent five warships to Candia to suppress any further Mohammedan movement. On account of excesses by Bashi Bazouks 300 British marines were landed at Candia to replace the Italian garrison stationed there.

FREED BY A WOMAN'S TONGUE.

Her Silence Kept an Innocent Man in Prison Twelve Years.

William W. Kennedy, convicted of murdering David Baker at John A. Logan's meeting at Greensburg, Ind., in 1884 and sentenced to life imprisonment, has been pardoned.

Mrs. Newton Campbell, of Indianapolis, the only living witness of the shooting of Baker, recently satisfied Governor Mount of Kennedy's innocence. She had kept silent to avoid publicity by advice of both her first and present husband.

A REAL TRAGEDY ON THE STAGE.

An Amateur Actor Accidentally Shoots His Supposed Rival Dead.

In a play presented by colored amateurs in Pittsburg, a suburb of Atlanta, Ga., John Singleton acted a part in which he was supposed to be shot dead by his rival, impersonated by Gary Brown. The scene was carried out faithfully and aroused loud applause, which was turned into lamentation when it was discovered that Singleton was really dead. The pistol Brown used, which was supposed to be loaded with blank cartridges, carried a real bullet.

Great Crops in the Far Southwest.

The rainfall in Western Texas, New Mexico and Arizona this season is greater than ever known. There has been an abundance of grass and water, and range cattle and sheep are in fine condition. Lambs are being shipped in train load lots of double-deck cars to the feeding grounds of Colorado and Nebraska, to be sold in the Eastern markets next year. The irrigated crops are good and the yield of peaches, pears and grapes is larger than ever.

Women in Overalls, With No Skirts.

The Police Department of Kansas City, Kan., set women prisoners at breaking stone, the same as the male prisoners. The Police Commissioners adopted this rule on the recommendation of Chief Quarles, who argued that women prisoners kept in idleness were not sufficiently punished. The women wear coarse overalls, and have no skirts to impede their work. This is the first effort of the kind ever made in Kansas.

Censure for Rhodes.

The British Parliamentary South African Committee, which has been conducting an inquiry into the Transvaal raid, has adopted a report severely censuring Cecil Rhodes, F. J. Newton, Colonial Secretary of Bechuanaland, and Sir Graham John Bower, Imperial Secretary to the British High Commissioner in South Africa, and exonerating the Colonial Office.

Two Young Women Drowned.

A sailboat carrying five young persons was capsized in the middle of Eagle Lake, Indiana. Two of the occupants of the boat were drowned. The others were rescued after a severe struggle. The dead are Georgia Coulter, daughter of Professor Coulter, of the University of Chicago, and Bertha Yarnell, daughter of Edward F. Yarnell, of Fort Wayne, Ind.

Small Bills in Demand.

The Treasury Department at Washington received a demand from St. Louis, Mo., for small notes of $1, $2 and $5, to move the crops, the first demand made this season.

CYCLING NOTES.

In Chicago there are estimated to be 300,000 bicycles.

The young Princes of Germany are all ardent bicyclists, particularly the Crown Prince.

Philadelphia is reaching out for records. Recently 5000 cyclists made the run from that city to Atlantic City.

If in riding you feel the slightest jar as your bicycle runs over ordinary obstacles, there is not sufficient air in your tire.

In no circumstance ignore the rule of the road. If you are so unfortunate as to be mixed up in an accident, it is satisfactory to know that you are not to blame.

The most distinctive feature of this year's models in bicycles has been the introduction of sprocket wheels of larger size than were used in the past two or three years.

Coventry, England, alone sends out between five and six thousand bicycles a week, and does not now, by any means, cover the cycle industry, and Birmingham probably produces a like number.

There are physicians now who make a specialty of bicycle diseases. They candidly admit, however, that they have been driven to it by the number of patients who have deserted them since the bike fever set in.

American bicycles have invaded the markets of Germany to the exclusion of wheels made in that country. On this account we may presently hear of an edict from the German Government declaring that American bicycles contain dangerous germs.

A Chicagoan has invented an attachment to be fastened to the rear of a bicycle frame, which presses against the back of the rider, holding him firmly in his seat, and it is claimed enabling him to push a gear of over one hundred as easily as he could one of fifty-nine.

It is a mistaken idea that it is advantageous when ascending hills to ride from side to side across the road. Pick out the smoothest part and ride straight, bringing the pedals well round with a free ankle action. Shorten the cranks when wind and roads are favorable. Put saddle forward and lengthen cranks when the reverse.

There is no iron-clad rule about one's adaptability to high or low gears. But those who are naturally weak should stick to low gears until time brings the strength of the veteran wheelman. As a rule low gears can be used by those whose natural motion is rapid. High gears are better for those whose strength is a stronger point than their celerity of natural movement.

Plenty of exercise, good sound food, early rising and retiring are perhaps the maxims of training for cycle racing. On rising, a cold bath should be indulged in, followed by a little gymnastic exercise or dumb-bell practice. A spin of a few miles should be taken on the track nearly every day, and a good proportion of the work done should consist of short, sharp spurts at top speed.

THE LABOR WORLD.

Seventeen cotton mills are in course of construction in North Carolina.

Great destitution prevails among the coal miners around Osage City, Kan.

Strikes are spreading in Italy, and troops have been ordered out to suppress rioting.

It is announced that a new shoe factory is to be started at Clarmont, N. H., soon which will give employment to about 200 operatives.

Five thousand wrought-nail makers in South Staffordshire and North Worcestershire, England, struck for a ten per cent. increase in wages.

British engineers decided to go on strike in sympathy with those who had been locked out because of their demands for an eight-hour work day.

The Gould Coupler Company, of Depew, N. Y., notified the moulders and coremakers of a cut in wages ranging from fifty to thirty-seven cents a day. The reduction is but temporary, the officials say.

The appeal case of the employes of contractors at the Government Chickamauga Park, Tennessee, has been decided in favor of the employed. This decision prectically overthrows the system whereby employers have compelled employes to rent and live in company houses, or to employ and have the pay stopped in the office for the company doctor.

The plan to amalgamate all the cab and carriage drivers of New York City, who are at present members of ten or twelve organizations, will soon be perfected. Between 5000 and 6000 men will thus be represented in one central body. Liberty Dawn is numerically the strongest organization of all, and the amalgamated union will doubtless assume its name.

The skilled tinplate workers of the Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers have scored a decisive victory in that they have secured an advance in wages and a protective clause that tinned plate mills will not manufacture sheet iron. Both sides are said to be satisfied with the agreement that has been reached. It means an average advance of 8¾ per cent. to the workmen, of whom it is stated there are more than five thousand skilled men affected.

Work for the unemployed has been found at last in the construction of the new Golden Gate Boulevard, San Francisco, Cal. Tickets are issued good for one day's work, and preference is given to men with families. Though many of the men clamoring for work were reduced to the last extremity, there was a general complaint against working for $1 a day. This was stimulated by the labor unions, and so disgusted the men in charge of the movement that they threatened to abandon it.

NEWSY GLEANINGS.

Los Angeles, Cal., claims a population of 103,000.

Yellow fever is carrying off large numbers of Spain's soldiers in Cuba.

The heaviest crop of prunes yet grown in Washington is promised this year.

A water famine is feared in Chicago on account of the short supply of fuel.

The assessed valuation of Philadelphia real estate is $18,000,000 more than a year ago.

"New York Day," at the Tennessee Exposition, Nashville, has been fixed for October 13.

The fund for Professor Barnard, the veteran Connecticut educator, which the Hartford Courant is raising, has reached over $2500.

The deer in Trinity County, Colorado, are suffering from an epidemic, and many carcasses are strewn through the mountains.

The failure of the wheat crop in New South Wales and South Australia will compell England to import thousands of tons of California wheat.

There are now on file at Washington more than 100,000 applications for office, and the rate at which they continue to pour in is said to be about 600 per day.

Grasshoppers stopped a train on the Kansas Pacific Railroad near Arroya. The insects are said to have been in millions and to have covered the track for over forty miles.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED.

Washington Items.

President McKinley, it is said, will notify Spain that unless the Cuban war ends by October 1 he will recognize the Cubans as belligerents.

The House voted to concur in the Senate amendment to the Deficiency Appropriation bill fixing the price to be paid for armor plate at not to exceed $300 per ton.

The Senate adopted the resolution providing for representation of the United States at the Paris Exposition of 1900.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee agreed to report the Hawaiian annexation treaty.

Secretary Sherman accused Lord Salisbury of bad faith in the Bering Sea matter.

The Postoffice Department hereafter will select and appoint the first set of letter carriers, without the advice of the postmasters, at offices which free delivery may be established.

President McKinley revoked the order of President Cleveland, dated February 6, 1897, reducing the number of pension agencies from eighteen to nine.

The Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate has reported a resolution empowering the President to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to secure the release from Spain of the schooner Competitor and three members of her crew.

President McKinley made a large number of nominations, including those of Robert A. Sharkey to be Naval Officer and Thomas Fitchie to be Commissioner of Immigration at the port of New York.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Boston	48	20	.706	Pittsburg	31	37	.456
Cincinnati	45	21	.682	Brooklyn	31	39	.443
Baltimore	44	23	.657	Chicago	31	41	.431
New York	40	23	.588	Louisville	30	40	.429
Cleveland	39	30	.565	W'shing'n	26	41	.388
Philadel.	34	39	.466	St. Louis.	15	55	.214

William A. Bellwood, a Frenchman, forty-three years old, is a prisoner in New York City on a charge of having swindled Marcus & Co., jewelers, out of jewelry valued at $25,000, which he secured on memorandum. He lost the money on the races.

Dr. Richmond Cornwall, of Kansas City, Mo., who, while defending his father, killed his brother, Herbert Cornwall, was acquitted. The prosecution attempted to show that the killing was premeditated, but failed. No further action will be taken.

Frederick C. Billings, a bicycle rider, was run down and almost instantly killed on Michigan avenue, Chicago, Ill., by H. C. Wagner, a member of Troop A, Illinois National Guard. The fault was entirely that of Wagner, who, according to witnesses, rode his horse directly upon Billings. The latter was trampled by the horse and his skull was crushed.

Arthur F. Dennett, of New York, formerly Superintendent of Dr. Parkhurst's Society for the Prevention of Crime, was committed to the New Hampshire Asylum for the Insane in Concord.

A well-dressed man entered the Harlem Savings Bank, New York City, and demanded $5000 from the cashier. He did not have the courage to work his game successfully, and fled when the cashier attempted to catch him.

A gale caused one death as it swept over Lake Cobbosscontee, Winthrop, Me. The sailboat Undine, in which were Samuel Small, Warren Macomber and James Sandern, was capsized, and Small was drowned.

Miss Grace Allen, of Fredonia, Kan., is under arrest at Chandler, Oklahoma, charged with poisoning Miss Phronia Eches and her mother. The mother is dead. Jealousy prompted the deed, both women being in love with the same man. Before arrest Miss Allen tried to commit suicide, but was prevented. The rivals are school teachers.

The Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, founder and President of the Ocean Grove (N. J.) Camp-Meeting Association is dead.

Colonel C. F. Crocker, President of the Southern Pacific Railway, is dead.

A dispatch from Fabyans, N. H., says that an engine, a passenger car and a baggage trailer on the Mount Washington Railroad were blown from the platform at the summit of the mountain. The train was carried down the side of the mountain and destroyed. There was no one in the train.

The Republican National League at Detroit, Mich., re-elected Michael J. Dowling as Secretary, and decided to hold next year's convention in Omaha.

A runaway horse dashed for several blocks through an illuminated bicycle parade in Williamsburg, Brooklyn. Scores of persons were tumbled from their wheels, one man, Charles Rosenthal, was fatally hurt and five others received severe injuries.

At a sham battle of the Governor's Guard at Pullen Park, Raleigh, N. C., George N. Banks, a member of the Guard who was taking part in the battle, was shot and killed almost instantly. The bullet struck him almost in the middle of the forehead and ranged downward and lodged in the brain. It cannot be ascertained who is responsible.

Herman H. Levy and David Uhren, two Broadway merchants, New York City, were arrested on a charge of arson.

In the convention of the National League of Republican Clubs in Detroit, Colonel Leonard J. Crawford, of Kentucky, was elected President. Omaha will be the next place of meeting.

Edward S. Fowler, as referee in the suit of the City of Brooklyn against John Y. McKane, finds that McKane received and failed to account for more than $400,000 of the money of the town of Gravesend.

While drilling for oil at Whitesville, N. Y., a 250-barrel well was struck at a depth of 350 feet. The tools were blown from the well. The oil is pronounced to be seventy-five per cent. pure. The new well is situated near the tracks of the New York and Pennsylvania Railroad.

In New England States the storm destroyed much property, delayed railroad traffic, wrecked a fleet of yachts, and resulted in the deaths of five persons at various points.

Ogden Goelet, the New York millionaire, is reported to have said that he would rather see his daughter in her grave than wedded to the Duke of Manchester.

Foreign.

Edward Charles Baring, first Baron Revelstoke, is dead in London. He was born in 1828 and was created a baron in 1885. He was formerly director of the Bank of England and was the senior partner of the firm of Baring Brothers, financiers.

At Duncan, a Scotch watering place, great excitement was created by the landing of passengers from a steamer, in spite of the prohibition of the authorities, who had decreed that no visitors should land there on the Sabbath.

The Bavarian Royal oculist is going to Kiel to examine the injury to the eye of the Emperor William of Germany.

The New Orchard Pest.

Professor M. V. Slingerland, of the Cornell University agricultural experiment station, has made a study of the new orchard pest, and says that the "pistol case bearer" is more destructive than any of the "case bearers" ever known. He believes it to be an American insect. In Pennsylvania it has already destroyed 8000 trees, and has now made its appearance in New York. Its range of food plants includes orchard fruits and probably the chestnut. It occurs from Canada southward, through New York and Pennsylvania, where only it has been destructive, and westward through Nebraska into New Mexico. It is very small, and would hardly be noticed except for the "cases" which the little caterpillars wear, and which reveal them to the casual observer. Their form is pistol-shaped. They are tough, leathery texture, apparently made from silken threads, interwoven with pubescence from leaves. These little cases are odd looking little objects, and are seen projecting from flower buds, leaves or twigs. It is doubtful if any spray will reach the insect in its winter quarters.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

American Game in England.

In addition to fresh American meats and fresh American fruits the people of London now have the advantage of getting American game and poultry sent over in a frozen state and sold in the markets at from twelve to eighteen cents per pound. This industry, which was only started a few months ago, has proven wonderfully successful, and the birds are said to be received in fine condition. So popular has American poultry proved that a similar industry with Australian fowl has been greatly affected, the rate in transit from this country being so much less. The Londoners are said to be very fond of a certain class of American game, which they are now enjoying at home for the first time. Some of our American fish, now unknown to English palates, might be exported profitably in a similar manner.—Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Shake Into Your Shoes

Allen's Foot-Ease, a powder for the feet. It cures painful, swollen, smarting feet, and instantly takes the sting out of corns and bunions. It's the greatest comfort discovery of the age. Allen's Foot-Ease makes tight-fitting or new shoes feel easy. It is a certain cure for sweating, callous and hot, tired, aching feet. Try it to-day. Sold by all druggists and shoe stores. By mail for 25c. in stamps. Trial package FREE. Address, Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

Fits permanently cured. No fits or nervousness after first day's use of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. $2 trial bottle and treatise free DR. R. H. KLINE, Ltd., 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething, softens the gums, reducing inflammation, allays pain, cures wind colic. 25c. a bottle.

Albert Burch, West Toledo, Ohio, says: "Hall's Catarrh Cure saved my life." Write him for particulars. Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Piso's Cure is the medicine to break up children's Coughs and Colds.—Mrs. M. G. BLUNT, Sprague, Wash., March 8, 1894.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye-water. Druggists sell at 25c. per bottle.

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For the Whiskers, Mustache, and Eyebrows.

In one preparation. Easy to apply at home. Colors brown or black. The Gentlemen's favorite, because satisfactory.

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Sold by all Druggists.

GET RICH quickly; send for "300 Inventions Wanted." EDGAR TATE & Co., 245 B'way, N. Y.

TO MOTHERS OF LARGE FAMILIES.

Mrs. Pinkham's Advice Free.

In this workaday world few women are so placed that physical exertion is not constantly demanded of them in their daily life.

Mrs. Pinkham makes a special appeal to mothers of large families whose work is never done, and many of whom suffer and suffer for lack of intelligent aid.

To women, young or old, rich or poor, Mrs. Pinkham, of Lynn, Mass., extends her invitation of free advice. Oh, women! do not let your lives be sacrificed when a word from Mrs. Pinkham, at the first approach of weakness, may fill your future years with healthy joy.

MRS. A. C. BUHLER, 1123 North Albany avenue, near Humboldt Park, Chicago, Ill., says: "I am fifty-one years old and have had twelve children, and my youngest is eight years old. I have been suffering for some time with a terrible weakness; that bearing-down feeling was dreadful, and I could not walk any distance. I began the use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound and Sanative Wash and they have cured me. I cannot praise your medicine enough."

DRUNKARDS can be saved without their knowledge by Anti-Jag, the marvelous cure for the drink habit. Write Renova Chemical Co., 66 Broadway, N. Y. Full information (in plain wrapper) mailed free.

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We want an agent in every town in the U. S. and Canada. No experience required. Ladies make most successful agents. We pay salary or liberal commission. You can work all the time or leisure hours, and can earn from **EIGHT TO TWELVE DOLLARS PER DAY.** We shall give.....

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To our 5 most successful agents. These lots are worth $1,000 each now, will be worth $3,000 when times improve. **They are located at PETIT MANAN, the queen of the Maine coast.** If you desire to obtain it and will work there is one of them **FOR YOU**

Write at once for full particulars to the
P. M. L. & I. COMPANY, - - Belfast, Me.

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The Rocker Washer

has proved the most satisfactory of any Washer ever placed upon the market. It is warranted to wash an ordinary family washing of **100 PIECES IN ONE HOUR**, as clean as can be washed on the washboard. Write for prices and full description.

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Liberal inducements to live agents.

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SHREWD INVENTORS! Don't waste money on Patent Agencies advertising prizes, medals, "No patent no pay," etc. We do a regular patent business. *Low fees.* **No charge for advice.** Highest references. Write us. WATSON E. COLEMAN, Solicitor of Patents, 902 F. St., Washington, D. C.

Wanted—An Idea Who can think of some simple thing to patent? Protect your ideas; they may bring you wealth. Write JOHN WEDDERBURN & CO., Patent Attorneys, Washington, D. C., for their $1,800 prize offer and new list of one thousand inventions wanted.

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This is a most Valuable Book for the Household, teaching as it does the easily-distinguished Symptoms of different Diseases, the Causes, and Means of Preventing such Diseases, and the Simplest Remedies which will alleviate or cure.

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"Better Work Wisely Than Work Hard." Great Efforts are Unnecessary in House Cleaning if you Use

SAPOLIO

Some Odd Facts.

Calcutta is the hottest city in the world.

A million dollars in silver weighs 56,831 pounds.

Tobolks, Russia, is the oldest inhabited city in the world.

From Germany we get the custom of celebrating gold and silver weddings.

A man in a balloon four miles above the earth can plainly hear the barking of a dog.

In Silesia, Germany, there has just been bored the deepest hole in the world. It passes through 83 separate beds of coal and is 6,520 feet deep.

The Siamese believe that it requires seven days for the human soul to journey between earth and heaven, and therefore pray unceasingly for seven days after the death of a friend or relative.

Nowadays when women are just venturing to ride horseback astride it is interesting to know that Queen Anne, consort of Richard II, of England, was the first woman to ride a side saddle, previous to that a woman riding as did the men.

In old days when the spear was used as a weapon of war men had to be very careful how they carried it. If in a strange country they bore their spears point forward it was taken as a declaration of war, while if they carried them on their shoulders with the point backward they were treated as friends.

What Is Left of Him?

From the Chicago Tribune.

A man named George Burns, who will soon walk out of Cook County (Chicago) Hospital, is a living example of the miracles performed by modern surgery. When he leaves the hospital he will carry with him a certificate showing the most remarkable assortment of hurts that ever befel a human being. Surgeons report him broken up as follows:

Loss of the entire bony vault of the skull, the top of the entire head being covered with a silver plate.

Five ribs gone from the left side of the body, having been removed by surgeons in an operation.

Heart shifted from its natural position to the right side, in order to secure a firm resting place for that organ.

Both legs fractured in two places and right arm broken twice.

Both elbow joints gone and the cap of the right knee twisted around to the back of the leg.

Large piece of the breastbone taken out in the removal of a rifle ball.

Part of the windpipe missing.

Maryland's Strong Negro Man.

From the Baltimore Sun.

For a man to stretch himself flat on the ground, face upward, and with both hands extended, arise without assistance and without touching hands or arms to the ground, is counted something of a feat of strength and agility, but there is a Howard county strong man who can not only do this, but at the same time lift up a man standing on the palms of his hands and weighing 150 pounds. The man is a colored farm hand, employed by Mr. Charles H. Rhine on the farm of State's Attorney McGuire. He is 20 years old and weighs 180 pounds. He is the wonder of the neighborhood. With the entire weight placed on his hands in the way described he can get up and stand erect.

Tetter, Salt-Rheum and Eczema.

The intense itching and smarting incident to these diseases is instantly allayed by applying Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment. Many very bad cases have been permanently cured by it. It is equally efficient for itching piles and a favorite remedy for sore nipples; chapped hands, chilblains, frost bites and chronic sore eyes. 25 cts. per box.

Dr. Cady's Condition Powders, are just what a horse needs when in bad condition. Tonic, blood purifier and vermifuge. They are not food but medicine and the best in use to put a horse in prime condition. Price 25 cents per package.

THE CHINESE IN NEW YORK.

Industrious, Temperate, Peaceful and Charitable to One Another.

There is a Chinese population of nearly 10,000 in New York city, but it is a rare sight to see any Chinaman applying for health at any of the public charitable institutions of that city, says a Gotham exchange. The Chinese are always ready to assist each other in all the emergencies of life. Most of them belong to societies of mutual assistance on the Chinese plan. When one of them is penniless he can borrow money. When one is ill nurses furnish the needed service and if he dies the expenses of the burial are always easily obtained. Several hundreds of them have become well off through the business of their washhouses. There are no loafers among them; they are all noted for their industrious lives. Few of them are addicted to the opium habit, though many of them occasionally indulge in the fumes of the drug. It is mainly the wealthy men among them who enjoy the luxury of Chinese wives, but others who desire to form white matches find no difficulty in doing so, as far as obtaining mates is concerned. As a rule the children born of these unions adopt the American style of life. The Chinese of New York boast that they produce proportionately fewer criminals than any other element of the population.

Reasons Why Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhœa Remedy is the Best.

1. Because it affords almost instant relief in case of pain in the stomach, colic and cholera morbus.

2. Because it is the only remedy that never fails in the most severe cases of dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. Because it is the only remedy that will cure chronic diarrhœa.

4. Mecause it is the only remedy that will prevent bilious colic.

5. Because it is the only remedy that will cure epidemical dysentery.

6. Because it is the only remedy that can always be depended upon in cases of cholera infantum.

7. Because it is the most prompt and most reliable medicine in use for bowel complaints.

8. Because it produces no bad results.

9. Because it is pleasant and safe to take.

10. Because it has saved the lives of more people than any other medicine in the world.

The 25 and 50c sizes for sale by J. G. Gillam.

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Two Tours to the North via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the convenience of those who seek the most attractive way of spending a Summer holiday, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has arranged two delightful tours to the North, under the personally-conducted tourist system, July 27 and August 17. The points included in the itinerary and the country traversed abound in nature's beauties. No matter how much may be expected, one cannot be disappointed in Watkin's Glen, Niagara Falls, Thousand Islands, Quebec, Montreal, Au Sable Chasm, Lakes Champlain and George, Saratoga, or the Highlands of the Hudson.

Each tour will be in charge of one of the company's tourist agents, assisted by an experienced lady as chaperon, whose especial charge will be unescorted ladies.

The rate of $100 from New York, Brooklyn, Newark, Trenton, Philadelphia, Harrisburg, Baltimore, and Washington covers railway and boat fare for the entire round trip, parlor car seats, meals en route, hotel entertainment, transfer charges, carriage hire—in fact, every item of necessary expense.

For detailed itinerary, tickets, or any additional information, address Tourist Agent, Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 1196 Broadway, New York; 860 Fulton street, Brooklyn; or George W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

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Mr. James Jones, of the drug firm of Jones & Son, Cowden, Ill., in speaking of Dr. King's New Discovery, says that last winter his wife was attacked with La Grippe and her case grew so serious that physicians at Cowden and Pana could do nothing for her. It seemed to develop into Hasty Consumption. Having Dr. King's New Discovery in store, and selling lots of it, he took a bottle home, and to the surprise of all she began to get better from first dose, and half dozen dollar bottles cured her sound and well. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to do this good work. Try it. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MAPLETON Borough School District for the year ending June, 1897.

EXPENDITURES:

Debt and interest paid	$ 111 35
Teachers' wages (7 months)	980 00
" " attending institute	35 00
Text books	59 50
Supplies—tablets, paper, ink, pens, pencils, etc	34 04
Fuel—coal and wood	67 12
Collector's fees	27 45
Treasurer's fees	26 98
Secretary's salary	12 00
Incidental expenses—putting in glass, buckets, brooms, repairing spouting, cleaning house, excavating cellar, printing auditors' report and teachers' report cards, etc	49 85
No. of scholars, male, 75; female, 74; total, 149. Average daily attendance, 111.	
Cost of each pupil per month	1 27

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, school fund.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6	$ 29 13	
" " " collector	481 25	
" " of appropriation	610 22	
" " of loan	100 00	
" " from special fund	69 19	
CR.		
By vouchers		1237 51
" 2 per cent. as Treasurer.		24 75
Balance Dr.		27 53
	1289 79	1289 79
Balance in Treasury	27 53	

Account of A. W. Swope, Treasurer, of special school fund for year 1896-7.

DR.

To amt. from 1895-6	27 50	
" " " collector	155 27	
CR.		
By amt. transferred to regular fund		69 19
" vouchers		111 35
" 2 per cent. as treasurer.		2 23
	182 77	182 77

ASSETS.

Cash in Treasury	27 53	

LIABILITIES.

Debt of district		304 00
Liabilities in excess of assets	276 47	
	304 00	304 00
Actual debt of district		276 47

We, the undersigned, auditors of Mapleton borough, do hereby certify that we have examined the accounts of the treasurer of Mapleton borough school district and find same to be as above stated.

Witness our hands and seals this 10th day of June, A. D., 1897.

L. L. PARKER,
J. H. SHIMER,
J. A. BRUMBAUGH,
Auditors.

Important.

It is to your interest to know that I have the most complete line of Dry Goods, Notions, Straw Goods,

Wall Paper, Groceies and Tinware carried in this section, and that I guarantee the price of every article in the departments.

Fish. We sell only Lake Erie White Fish. They are guaranteed large and fat (guaranteed 1897 pack) the weight and quality of our fish guaranteed and the price lower than Upper Lake fish, which are usually small.

Collar Sweat Pads. The best brown drill front sweat collar Pad only 25 cents.

Ask for our 10-cent broom. Come to our store and be convinced.

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Buds and blossoms, rich and sweet,
Birds and insects on the wing,
Busy housewives, flooded streets,—
All are signs of "Balmy Spring."
—*Original.*

We are not endeavoring to inscribed an ode to Gentle Spring but we want to remind you that the season of the year is here when

Wall Paper and Window Shades

are in demand. We have just what you want. All paper purchased from us will be trimmed without extra charge. Come and see the stock.

It is early for traveling but after a while you may want to take a little trip. You may need a

Trunk, Telescope or Satchel.

Permit us to remind you that we have just laid in a stock of these goods, which we are selling at reasonable prices. When you need anything of this kind give us a call.

J. G. GILLAM.

P. S.—We have garden utensils for sale.

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in beautiful patterns, including many fine pieces in satin lined boxes. They are admirable for wedding presents and birthday gifts.

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